

In English
Giants



الصف الثالث الثانوي
الجزء الأول
كتاب الشرح



New

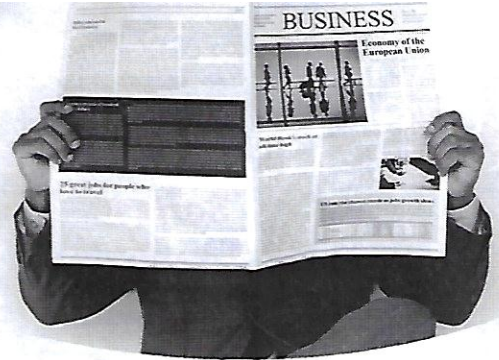
Hello!

& Great Expectations

3rd Year
2024
Part 1

Unit 1

Read all about it!



Key Vocabulary

piracy ⁽ⁿ⁾	سرقة أدبية	convict ^(v/n)	مدان / يدين	claim ^(v/n)	يطلب / يدعى / ادعاء
cheat ^(v/n)	غشاش / غش / يغش / حيلة	investigate ^(v)	يبحث / يتحرى	demand ^(v/n)	يطلب / طلب / إقبال
highlight ^(v/n)	يبرز / يسلط الضوء / أبرز	violate ^(v)	يخترق / ينتهك	incident ⁽ⁿ⁾	حادثة / واقعة / حدث
compensate ^(v)	يعوض / يكافئ	ruin ^(v/n)	يهدم / حطام	crime ⁽ⁿ⁾	جريمة / عمل لا أخلاقي
casualty ⁽ⁿ⁾	حالة وفاة / قسم طوارئ / ضحية	tabloid ⁽ⁿ⁾	صحيفة شعبية صغيرة	criminal ^(n/adp)	مجرم / جنائي / إجرامي
announce ^(v)	يعلن / يصرح / يذيع	broadsheet ⁽ⁿ⁾	صحيفة رسمية كبيرة	illegal ^(adp)	غير شرعي / غير قانوني

Main Vocabulary

state ^(v/n)	حالة / دولة / يصرح / يذكر	apprenticeship ⁽ⁿ⁾	تدريب مهني	block ^(v)	يحجب / يسد / يمنع / يحظر
grumpy ^(adp)	نكد / كئيب / متذمر	court ^(v/n)	محكمة / ملعب / يغازل	sum ^(v/n)	مبلغ / يلخص / مسألة
objective ^(adp)	موضوعي / غير متحيز	content ^(n/adp)	محتوى / راضي	traffic ⁽ⁿ⁾	المرور / حركة السير
nosy ^(adp)	فضولي / متطفل	shock ^(v/n)	صدمة / يصدم	copy ^(v/n)	ينسخ / نسخة
bookseller ⁽ⁿ⁾	بائع الكتب	shocked ^(adp)	مصدوم	copyrights ⁽ⁿ⁾	حقوق الملكية
lawyer ⁽ⁿ⁾	محامي	reporter ⁽ⁿ⁾	مراسل صحفي	journalism ⁽ⁿ⁾	صحافة
financially ^(adv)	مادياً / مالياً	punish ^(v)	يعاقب	pirated ^(adp)	مسروق / مقرصن
authorities ⁽ⁿ⁾	السلطات	prison ⁽ⁿ⁾	سجن	secret ^(n/adp)	سر / سري
publish ^(v)	ينشر	common ^(adp)	شائع / عادي	include ^(v)	يشمل / يتضمن
publisher ⁽ⁿ⁾	ناشر	route ⁽ⁿ⁾	طريق / مسار	former ⁽ⁿ⁾	سابق
obtain ^(v)	يحصل على	cost ^(v/n)	يكلف / تكلفة	interview ^(v/n)	يقابل / مقابلة
celebrity ⁽ⁿ⁾	شخصية مشهورة	spin ^(v/n)	يلف / يلفق / لفة / تلفيق	annoying ^(adp)	مرعج
share ^(v/n)	يشارك / نصيب / حصة	instead ^(adv)	بدلاً من / عوضاً عن	volunteer ^(v/n)	متطوع / يتطوع
remove ^(v)	يزيل	product ⁽ⁿ⁾	منتج	wonder ^(v)	يتساءل
occur ^(v)	يحدث	quote ^(v)	يقتبس	obviously ^(adv)	بوضوح

Expressions, Collocations & Prepositions

wait with bated breath	ينتظر بلهفة شديدة
long-awaited ending	نهاية طال انتظارها
pirated digital copy	نسخة رقمية مسروقة
violate copyrights	ينتهك حقوق الملكية
compensate financially	يعوض مالياً
give a reason why	يعطي سبباً
commit (do) a crime	يرتكب جريمة
do a job	يقوم بعمل / يؤدي مهمة
do (cause) damage	يسبب تلف
do (carry out- conduct) a survey	يقوم بدراسة

make up for = compensate	يعوض
make every effort	يبذل أقصى جهد
make (earn) money	يكسب (قوت / رزق / مال...)
apply for a job	يتقدم بطلب وظيفة
find out	يكشف / يعرف
on social media	في وسائل التواصل الاجتماعي
be interested in = be keen on	مهتم بـ
in addition to	بالإضافة إلى
give up	يستسلم / يقلع عن
be due to	على وشك



Definitions

piracy	قرصنة / سرقة أدبية	▶ the practice of illegally copying a computer program, music, a film, etc. and selling it
cheat	غشاش / الغش	▶ to behave in a dishonest way in order to get what you want
announce	يعلن / يصرح / يذيع	▶ to state or make known, especially publicly
compensate	يعوض / يكافئ	▶ to pay someone money in exchange for something that has been lost or damaged or for some problems
ruin	يدمر	▶ to spoil or destroy severely or completely
illegal	غير شرعي	▶ against the law; not allowed by law
claim	يطلب / يدعى	▶ to ask for something of value because you think it belongs to you or because you think you have a right to it
demand	يطلب	▶ to ask for something forcefully, in a way that shows that you do not expect to be refused
incident	حادث / واقعة / حدث	▶ an event which is either unpleasant or unusual
convict	مدان	▶ when someone is officially found to be guilty of a particular crime
wait with bated breath	ينتظر بهمة شديدة	▶ waiting with a lot of nervousness and excitement

Tabloid صحيفة شعبية صغيرة

Broadsheet صحيفة رسمية كبيرة

- ▶ small pages
- ▶ short stories
- ▶ large photos
- ▶ simple language
- ▶ large headlines
- ▶ slang (informal)
- ▶ sensational or celebrity stories



- ▶ large pages
- ▶ factual articles
- ▶ fewer photos
- ▶ longer sentences and paragraphs
- ▶ quality press (formal)
- ▶ international news



Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	المترادف	العكس	Antonym
piracy	قرصنة	▶ theft - stealing - robbery		▶ originality - genuine	
ruin	يدمر / حطام	▶ destroy - collapse		▶ build - repair	
violate	يخترق / ينتهك	▶ disobey - break		▶ follow - respect	
cheat	غش / يغش	▶ trick - deceive - defraud		▶ promote - support	
compensate	يعوض	▶ make up for - pay back		▶ lose - damage	
casualty	حالة وفاة / ضحية / طوارئ	▶ death - victim - emergency		▶ success - survivor	
grumpy	نكد / كئيب / متذمر	▶ (bad-tempered) - miserable		▶ cheerful - optimistic	

Derivatives

Verb

Noun

Adjective

announce	يعلن / يذيع
pirate	يقرصن
compensate	يعوض / يكافئ
investigate	يحقق / يتحرى
shock	يصدم
spin	يلف / يدور / يلفق
demand	يطلب
cheat	يفش

announcement	إعلان
piracy	قرصنة / سرقة أدبية
compensation	تعويض
investigation	تحقيق
shock	صدمة
spin	لفّة / تلفيق
demand	طلب / إقبال
cheat = cheater	غشاش / غش

announced	معلن
pirated	مسروق / مقرصن
compensatory	تعويضي
investigatory	تحقيقي
shocked	مصدوم
spinning	دوار
demanding	متطلب عناية أو جهد
cheating	غشاش



Language Notes

Notice the Difference

announce	يعلن (خبر / قرار / بيان / خطة ...)
volunteer ^(v/n)	متطوع / يتطوع
investigate	يحقق / يتحرى عن (حقيقة / شخص)
cost	يكلف / تكلفة
instead	بدلاً من ذلك
publish	ينشر (كتب / مقالات ...)
reason for + n / ing (reason why)	سبب لـ (جملة)
hard ^(adj - adv)	صعب / يجد
fortunately	لحسن الحظ
trainer	مدرب

advertise	يعلن عن (منتج تجاري / سلع / خدمة ...)
voluntary ^(adj)	تطوعي
check	يفحص / يتحقق من (صحة / سلامة / صلاحية)
coast	ساحل
instead of	بدلاً من / عوضاً عن
come out	يصدر (لا تأتي مجهول)
cause of (cause... to)	سبب / يسبب / يجعل
hardly	بالكاد / قلما
unfortunately	لسوء الحظ
trainee	متدرب

do

or

make

the shopping	يتسوق
a favour	يقدم خدمة
damage	يدمر / يسبب تلف
repairs	يقوم بإصلاحات
accounts	يقوم بالحسابات
an operation	يجري عملية جراحية
work	يقوم بعمل
a job	يؤدي وظيفة
things	يفعل أشياء
a project	يقوم بمشروع
research	يقوم بعمل بحث
well	يؤدي بشكل جيد
his best	يبذل قصارى جهده

do

(does - doing - did - done)

make

(makes - making - made)

friends	يكون أصدقاء
a suggestion	يقدم اقتراح
a promise	يقدم وعداً
a plan	يخطط
arrangements	يعمل ترتيبات
modifications	يعمل تعديلات
a difference	يحدث اختلاف
a decision	يتخذ قرار
a mistake	يخطئ
money	يكون ثروة
a change	يغير
contributions	يقدم اسهامات
efforts	يبذل جهود

occur, happen & take place

occur	يحدث (مع الأحداث المرتبة وغير المرتبة)	Accidents occur on this road frequently. The meeting will occur next week.
happen	يحدث (مع الأحداث الغير مرتبة والتلقائية)	What happened to your car?
take place	يحدث (مع أحداث مرتب لها ورسمية)	The concert will take place at the stadium.

accident, incident, event & occasion

accident	حادثة	She was injured in a car accident .
incident	حدث / مشكلة / حادثة / أزمة / واقعة	A youth was seriously injured in a shooting incident .
event	حدث / مناسبة (رسمية)	Mai's party was the social event of the year.
occasion	مناسبة اجتماعية	We met on several occasions to discuss the issue.

experiment & experience

experiment	تجربة علمية (معملية) / يجرب	In this experiment they obtained a clear result.
experience (C)	تجربة في الحياة (تعد)	Travelling abroad is an amazing experience .
experience (U)	خبرة (لا تعد)	Ali doesn't have much experience for the job.
experience	يمر بتجربة	I need to meet new people to experience a new life.

argue (for - with - about - against)

argue for	يجادل من أجل شيء	She argued for a more positive role for women.
argue with	يجادل مع	He argued with the referee throughout the game.
argue about	يجادل بشأن	They were arguing about how to spend the money.
argue against	يجادل ضد / يعارض	He argues persuasively against nationalism.

include, including, contain, enclose & consist of

include	يشمل / يتضمن	The list includes fruits and vegetables.
including	مشملة على	Many aspects of health are important, including diet, exercise, and mental well-being.
consist of	يتكون من	The cake consists of flour, sugar and eggs.
contain	يحتوي على	The CD contains music and pictures.
enclose	يرفق شيء مع شيء / يحيط	I sent him a letter and enclosed my photo in it.

linking words

because = as = since (لأن (يعدهم جملة سبب) I didn't come **because** I was ill.

because of = due to (بسبب (يعدهم اسم أو ing) I didn't come **because of** being ill (my illness).

so = consequently (لذا (يعدهم جملة نتيجة) I was ill, **consequently** I didn't come.

although = though (بالرغم من (يعدهم جملة) **Although** I was ill, I went to school.

despite = in spite of (بالرغم من (يعدهم اسم أو ing) **Despite** being ill, I went to school.

but - whilst - however (لكن (يعدهم جملة) He likes football **whilst** I like tennis.

Exercises on Key Vocabulary & Definitions



1. newspapers have small pages and short articles with a lot of pictures.
 (a) Incident (b) Broadcast (c) Tabloid (d) Broadsheet
2. Due to their large size, newspapers can be inconvenient to read in crowded places.
 (a) booklet (b) broadsheet (c) broadcast (d) tabloid
3. To is to behave in a dishonest way in order to get what you want.
 (a) cheat (b) highlight (c) announce (d) convict
4. The series is very interesting, so the viewers are waiting with to its end. (2023)
 (a) heavy breath (b) bated breath (c) breathless (d) over breathing
5. Victims of the crash will be for their injuries.
 (a) compensated (b) punished (c) pirated (d) cheated
6. So far, only one has been rescued from the scene of the explosion.
 (a) emergency (b) casualty (c) casual (d) murder
7. When someone is officially found to be guilty of a particular crime is called a/an.....
 (a) compensator (b) casualty (c) convict (d) murder
8. They the death of their mother in the local paper.
 (a) announced (b) replaced (c) complained (d) accused
9. To is to spoil or destroy something severely or completely.
 (a) compensate (b) investigate (c) occur (d) ruin
10. Such bad behaviour all the rules of a civilized society.
 (a) announces (b) punishes (c) violates (d) demands
11. The jury has to decide whether a person is guilty or innocent of a
 (a) pirated (b) crime (c) criminal (d) commit
12. People who leak books and join in are punished for their crime.
 (a) piracy (b) pirates (c) pirated (d) chat
13. The in the laboratory led to new safety procedures being implemented.
 (a) spin (b) bias (c) occasion (d) incident
14. Deliberate damage to public property is a offence.
 (a) pirated (b) crime (c) criminal (d) commit
15. Workers at the factory better pay and shorter working hours.
 (a) spun (b) demanded (c) cheated (d) claimed
16. The report the importance of exercise to maintain a healthy body.
 (a) ruined (b) cheated (c) highlighted (d) compensated
17. The police are looking for a/an who has escaped from prison. (Al Azhar 2023)
 (a) convict (b) guard (c) victim (d) officer
18. The lawyer his client was provoked into acts of violence.
 (a) ruined (b) cheated (c) claimed (d) compensated
19. A murder was reported and the police were sent to
 (a) compensate (b) investigate (c) cheat (d) ruin
20. It is to own a gun without a special licence.
 (a) illegally (b) lawful (c) legal (d) illegal
21. Ali who won the quiz is a He looked up the answers online, which wasn't allowed.
 (a) chat (b) bias (c) cheat (d) spin
22. His activities led to his arrest and imprisonment.
 (a) criminal (b) crime (c) official (d) social
23. Publishers suffer significant losses as a result of book
 (a) accuracy (b) privacy (c) piracy (d) literacy



24. The published sensationalized stories about celebrities and scandals.
 (a) tabloid (b) stereotype (c) broadsheet (d) podcast
25. The convict was charged with traffic laws by running a red light.
 (a) obeying (b) enforcing (c) violating (d) promoting
26. If you say that someone is, they are bad-tempered and miserable.
 (a) cheerful (b) objective (c) nosy (d) grumpy

Exercises on Main vocabulary



27. I applied for a one-month to learn cooking professionally.
 (a) apprenticeship (b) sensor (c) responsibility (d) self-care
28. I was to read that 52% of people in the world are under 30 years old.
 (a) shock (b) shocked (c) checked (d) exciting
29. As I earlier, I don't believe that this information is accurate.
 (a) stated (b) obtained (c) span (d) cheated
30. I've been trying to permission to publish this book.
 (a) compensate (b) obtain (c) ruin (d) convict
31. The first edition of that book was in 2021.
 (a) publisher (b) spread (c) published (d) come out
32. The was warned not to ask the witness leading questions.
 (a) lawful (b) law (c) layer (d) lawyer
33. Educationalists are urging education to reform the educational system.
 (a) incidents (b) authorities (c) traffic (d) courts
34. Don't be so -it's none of your business. You should respect others' privacy.
 (a) grumpy (b) nosy (c) noise (d) cheat
35. Due to strong winds, the boat kept in circles.
 (a) swimming (b) learning (c) surrounding (d) spinning
36. The author decided to register their book to protect their
 (a) copyrights (b) stereotype (c) liberties (d) damage
37. It is cruel to children by making them go hungry.
 (a) publication (b) publish (c) punish (d) punishment
38. The show's success made her an overnight
 (a) celebrate (b) celebrity (c) celebration (d) deliberate
39. I can't really be when I'm judging my daughter's work.
 (a) objective (b) injustice (c) fear (d) pirated
40. When writing an essay, it should a clear introduction, body, and conclusion.
 (a) including (b) enclose (c) consist (d) include
41. My employer gave me a good reference before I moved to another company.
 (a) formal (b) former (c) farmer (d) form
42. There's nothing on at the cinema, let's go to the concert
 (a) financially (b) commonly (c) instead (d) instead of
43. She's threatening to take me to for not paying the bill on time.
 (a) court (b) concert (c) playground (d) count
44. We are of course investigating how an error like this could have
 (a) compensated (b) punished (c) ruined (d) occurred
45. She hadn't read the letter and so was unaware of its
 (a) contents (b) contains (c) continents (d) contends
46. He consulted the map to find the shortest
 (a) technique (b) method (c) route (d) root
47. Many roads are completely by snow.
 (a) convicted (b) shocked (c) published (d) blocked

48. The company lost millions due to distribution of their software.
 (a) piracy (b) pirate (c) pirated (d) annoyed
49. The speaker used visual aids to important points during the presentation.
 (a) headline (b) neglect (c) highlight (d) confuse

Exercises on

Synonyms & Antonyms



50. He was grumpy as he had missed the train. Grumpy is close in meaning to..... (2022)
 (a) excited (b) delayed (c) curious (d) furious
51. She cheated in the test by copying from the boy in front. Cheated is a synonym for.....
 (a) solved (b) tricked (c) supported (d) promoted
52. Nothing can make up for losing your father. What does 'make up for' mean?
 (a) compensate (b) encourage (c) cheat (d) cooperate
53. The doctor was accused of violating professional ethics. Violate is antonymous with
 (a) aspect (b) respect (c) disobey (d) break
54. Her injury ruined her chances of winning the race. Ruin can be replaced by
 (a) build (b) repair (c) improve (d) destroy
55. I hadn't had enough sleep, so I was grumpy. Grumpy is a synonym for
 (a) in a bad mood (b) in a good mood (c) glad (d) pleasant

Exercises on

Expressions & Prepositions



56. Don't argue him, you cannot persuade him as he is stubborn. (2022)
 (a) for (b) by (c) with (d) at
57. The police are carrying out tests to try and find the cause of death.
 (a) up (b) out (c) of (d) on
58. The plane is land at 3 o'clock.
 (a) due to (b) lead to (c) object to (d) look forward to
59. I worked extra hours to make the time I had missed.
 (a) out (b) down (c) up (d) up for
60. He was sent to prison for a crime that he didn't
 (a) make (b) commit (c) take (d) give
61. Another national survey carried last year, found the same result.
 (a) out (b) on (c) off (d) in
62. We waited with for the winner to be announced.
 (a) bated breathing (b) bated breath (c) bated breathe (d) bated breath
63. He no effort to contact his parents.
 (a) made (b) make (c) did (d) done
64. She's applied a job with an insurance company.
 (a) with (b) in (c) for (d) to
65. He didn't seem very what I was saying.
 (a) keen on (b) interested in (c) interest in (d) a & b
66. After ten minutes trying to get the answer I gave
 (a) off (b) up (c) out (d) in
67. They argued the right to strike.
 (a) with (b) to (c) for (d) that
68. People were while the firefighters helped the family from the fire.
 (a) waiting without bated breathe (b) waiting with bated breath
 (c) pirating digital copy (d) long-awaited ending

Exercises on Derivatives & Language notes



69. My brother is a/an..... doctor. He will get his degree next year. (2023)
 (a) trainer (b) trainee (c) employee (d) employer
70. We need to some modifications for some pieces of furniture. (2023)
 (a) make (b) do (c) exert (d) act
71. The match was cancelled heavy rain. (2023)
 (a) because (b) owing to (c) nevertheless (d) in spite
72. They a lot of money this year. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) did (b) performed (c) gave (d) made
73. The turned over all evidence to the court.
 (a) editors (b) headlines (c) investigates (d) investigators
74. They a few changes to the plan. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) did (b) made (c) performed (d) took
75. When my father asked me about the exam, I told him that I didn't well.
 (a) take (b) make (c) do (d) give
76. Your qualifications are good. Your main disadvantage is your lack of..... (2021)
 (a) experiences (b) experience (c) experiment (d) skillful
77. She has a great achievement despite her disability. (2021)
 (a) taken (b) done (c) made (d) given
78. She estimated the of building a new villa. (2021)
 (a) coast (b) boast (c) boost (d) cost
79. Mr Ahmed asked his students to creative suggestions to prevent pollution.
 (a) put (b) make (c) give (d) do
80. I have many different and interesting situations in my work.
 (a) experienced (b) experience (c) experiences (d) an experience
81. My grandfather is wise. He has different in life.
 (a) exercise (b) experiments (c) experiences (d) experience
82. He isn't happy being rich.
 (a) because (b) because of (c) although (d) in spite of
83. he is 70, he is energetic.
 (a) Because (b) Despite (c) Although (d) In spite
84. My brother has a very difficult decision to next week.
 (a) make (b) made (c) do (d) did
85. You can add another reason the pollution problem which is illiteracy.
 (a) of (b) for (c) off (d) with
86. My father enjoyed watching different matches on TV, but he rarely..... any sports.
 (a) appeared (b) made (c) carried (d) did

Don't get confused

Think carefully



87. Anyone in joining the club should contact us at the address below.
 (a) interested (b) is interested (c) are interested (d) interest
88. The patient's fear the operation hard.
 (a) make (b) made (c) do (d) did
89. You were to escape unharmed.
 (a) unfortunately (b) fortunately (c) fortunate (d) unfortunate
90. Mai as well as her sisters a promise to help their mother at home.
 (a) has done (b) have done (c) have made (d) has made



الإثبات

Affirmation

* التصريف الثاني للفعل بإضافة (d / ed / ied) أو حفظ الأفعال الغير منتظمة.

- ◆ I **played** football yesterday.
- ◆ Aya **watched** the film at home.

النفي

Negative

فاعل + didn't + inf. التصريف الثاني
فاعل + never + inf. التصريف الثاني

- ◆ I **didn't play** (never played) football yesterday.
- ◆ Aya **didn't watch** (never watched) the film at home.

السؤال

Question

Did + فاعل + inf... ?

- ◆ **Did you play** football yesterday?
✓ Yes, I **did**. ✗ No, I **didn't**.

المبني للمجهول

Passive

مفعول + was / were + P.P.

- ◆ Football **was played** yesterday.

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

yesterday	أمس
ago	منذ
last	السابق
in.....	في (عام سابق)
once/ one day	مرة / ذات يوم
How long ago	منذ متى
used to	اعتاد أن
just now	تو
the other day	منذ بضعة أيام

- ▶ I **sent** an e-mail to my friend **yesterday**.
- ▶ This house **was built** three years **ago**.
- ▶ Seif **wrote** his first novel **last year**.
- ▶ Ahmed **was born** in 1986.
- ▶ **Once**, I **had** a terrible accident.
- ▶ **How long ago** did you **start** studying English?
- ▶ When I was young, I **used to get up** early.
- ▶ I **met** my old friend **just now**.
- ▶ **Did you remember** what happened **the other day**?

الاستخدامات

Uses

① يعبر عن حدث بدأ وانتهى في الماضي.

- ◆ He **visited** his uncle yesterday.
- ◆ He **had** his lunch and **went** out.
- ② يستخدم لسرد أو وصف أحداث تتبع بعضها في الماضي ومع كلمات مثل (First, - then - next, - at last, - finally,)
- ◆ He **did** his homework then **slept**.
- ◆ Once, I **found** a wallet, then I **went** to the police.

◆ If she **studied** hard, she would succeed.

٣ يستخدم مع ظروف التكرار للتعبير عن عادات وأفعال متكررة في الماضي.

usually / always / sometimes / often / never / every

◆ He **drove** into town **every** day last week. ◆ He **always got** up late last year.

٥ يستخدم مع الروابط الزمنية مثل (after / before) بشرط أن يكون الزمن الآخر ماضي.

◆ After he had studied, he **slept**. ◆ Mona **didn't come** until Toka had invited her.

٦ يستخدم مع التعبيرات الآتية ويعتبر ماضي غير حقيقي.

1) I wish / Suppose

2) It's time

3) I'd rather

+

+

فاعل

ماضي بسيط

◆ I wish Toka **studied** well.

◆ It's time she **studied** English.

◆ I would rather she **studied** well.

◆ Suppose (Imagine) you **had** a fortune, what'd you do?

* لاحظ: يأتي بعد التعبيرات السابقة ماضي تام (had + P.P.) في حالة وجود كلمة تدل على الماضي.

* لاحظ: يأتي بعد would rather مصدر / وبعد (wish - It's time) + to + inf. في حالة عدم وجود فاعل.

◆ I'd rather **watch** a film.

◆ I'd rather Ali **watched** a film.

◆ I'd rather Ali **had watched** a film yesterday.

used to

* نستخدم used to للتعبير عن عادة أو موقف في الماضي ولم يعد يحدث الآن.

◆ Mai **used to get** up early. This means

= Mai **no longer gets** up early.

= Mai **doesn't get** up early anymore.

= It **was** Mai's habit to **get up** early.

= Mai **always got** up early but now she **doesn't**.

* نستخدم would للتعبير عن عادة متكررة في الماضي.

◆ Aya **would (used to)** sleep late.

لاحظ عدم استخدام would في النفي أو السؤال أو المواقف الحقيقية أو أفعال الحالة

◆ Aya **didn't use to** be lazy.

(would x) (wouldn't x)

* نستخدم be (get) used to للتعبير عن عادة أو موقف في المضارع.

◆ Mai **is used to getting** up late.

= Mai **gets used to getting** up late.

= **Nowadays**, Mai **gets up** late but in the past she **didn't**.

* لاحظ الفرق بين:

used to + inf.

تعبير عن عادة كانت تحدث في الماضي ولم تعد تحدث الآن

اعتاد أن

(am - is - are - get - gets) used to + V + ing

تعبير عن عادة

تحدث في الحاضر

معتاد أن

◆ I **used to play** football when I was young, but now I **don't**.

◆ I'm **used to playing** football.

* جملة التعقيب بعد but now تكون مضارع وعكس الجملة الأساسية ونستخدم does - do إذا كان فعل الجملة

ليس V. be أما إذا كان V. be نستخدم am - is - are

◆ She **used to get** up early, but now she **doesn't**.

◆ She **used to be** active, but now she **isn't**.

* ولكن لاحظ أن used to (is - are) قد تأتي بمعنى (يستخدم لكي) ويليهما inf. أو for + ing

◆ The wind **is used to sail** ships.

◆ Cotton **is used to make (for making)** clothes.

Past Continuous الماضي المستمر

الإثبات

Affirmation

الفاعل + was / were + (v + ing)

- They **were watching** TV yesterday evening.
- Jana **was preparing** dinner.

النفي

Negative

الفاعل + wasn't / weren't + (v + ing)

- They **weren't watching** TV yesterday evening.
- Jana **wasn't preparing** dinner.

السؤال

Question

was / were + الفاعل + (v + ing)...?

- Was Jana **cooking** dinner?
- ✓ Yes, she **was**. ✗ No, she **wasn't**.

المبنى للمجهول

Passive

مفعول + was / were + being + P.P.

- TV **was being watched** yesterday evening.
- Dinner **was being prepared** by Jana.

Key words الكلمات الدالة

While (As - Just as)	بينما
When	عندما
During	خلال / أثناء (بعدها اسم)
On	عندما بعدها (v + ing)
yesterday	أمس (مدة زمنية)
this time	هذا الوقت علامة للماضي
because = as = since	لأن

- While he **was leaving**, the phone **rang**.
- As I **was watching** TV, my father **came**.
- When the phone **rang**, he **was leaving**.
- During **the party**, I **received** many presents.
- On **seeing** the accident, I **called** the police.
- Jana **was studying** at seven yesterday.
- This time last year, I **was studying** in Italy.
- He couldn't answer the phone as he **was praying**.

الاستخدامات

Uses

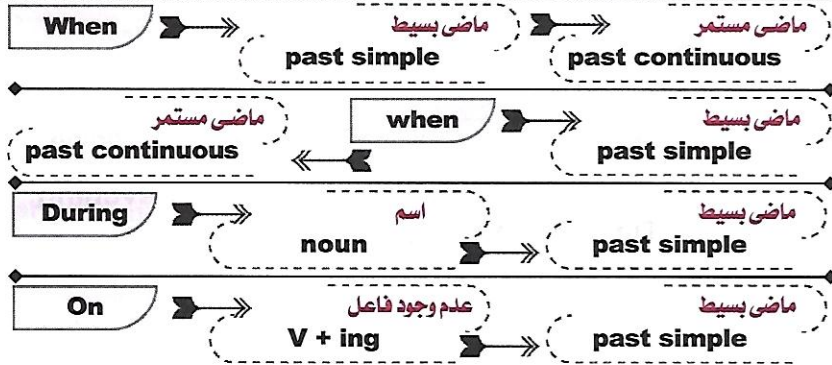
- He **was playing** all morning yesterday. ١ التعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في وقت معين في الماضي.
- While I **was having** lunch, the phone **rang**. ٢ التعبير عن حدث كان مستمرا في الماضي عندما وقع حدث آخر.
- While she **was preparing** dinner, he **was watching** TV. ٣ التعبير عن حدثين كانا مستمرين في نفس الوقت في الماضي.

While

- 1) $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}} + \text{ing}$, $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}{\text{تصريف ٢ أو شاذ}}$ حدث قطع حدث
 ◆ I **hurt** my back while I **was working** in the garden.
- 2) $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}} + \text{ing}$, $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}} + \text{ing}$ حدثان في نفس الوقت
 ◆ While I **was studying** English, my mother **was cooking**.
- 3) $\frac{\text{was}}{\text{were}}$ (صفة / مكان) فاعل $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}{\text{تصريف ٢ أو شاذ}}$ إذا كان الفعل v.be نستخدم while ماضي بسيط بعد
 ◆ While I **was** in Banha, I **met** an old friend of mine.
- 4) $\text{V} + \text{ing}$, $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}{\text{تصريف ٢ أو شاذ}}$ عدم وجود فاعل (بشرط أن يكون الفاعل واحد في الجملتين)
 ◆ While **painting** my house, I **fell** off the ladder.
- 5) $+$ حرف جر $\frac{\text{V} + \text{ed}}{\text{تصريف ٢ أو شاذ}}$ يمكن أن يأتي حرف جر بعد while
 ◆ **While in** the office, he received a call from his wife.

While = as = just as

◆ Just as I **was walking** home, I saw an accident.



Important Notes

- * يمكن أن يكون الحدين مع while - when في الماضي المستمر:
 - ◆ While Jana **was watching** TV, Toka **was studying** English. حدثان مستمران
 - ◆ When I **was first interviewing** people, I **was asking** too many questions.
- * يمكن استخدام On بدلاً من when ويأتي بعدها V + ing (لتوضيح توالي الأحداث)
- ◆ On **arriving**, he **found** the light on.
- * يمكن استخدام during بدلاً من while ويأتي بعدها noun:
- ◆ During **the game**, he **got** hurt.
- * لا نستخدم الماضي المستمر مع أفعال الحالة (التملك - الإدراك - الشعور -) إلا إذا استخدمت بمعنى آخر
- like / love / near / see / smell /
- ◆ I tried the cake to see how it **tasted**. (was tasting ×)
- * لا نستخدم الماضي المستمر لوصف أحداث متكررة في الماضي.
- ◆ When I was a child, we **walked** to school. (was walking ×)
- * يمكن أن نستخدم when بعد (v + ing) في المعلوم أو (P.P) في المجهول.
- ◆ When **eating** fast food, I felt ill.
- ◆ When **told** about my new job, I was very pleased.



1. In 2021, I a new house in my village.
 (a) built (b) was built (c) will build (d) had built
2. In 2021, a new house in my village.
 (a) built (b) was built (c) will build (d) had built
3. While we TV, my cousin suddenly arrived.
 (a) watched (b) are watching (c) were watching (d) watching
4. While he was playing football, he and broke his leg.
 (a) fell (b) was falling (c) fall (d) falling
5. When the phone rang, I my lunch.
 (a) had (b) am having (c) was having (d) will have
6. Once, we lunch in this restaurant.
 (a) having (b) have (c) has (d) had
7. Why you go to the club yesterday? - Because I was busy doing my homework.
 (a) did (b) didn't (c) were (d) weren't
8. Yesterday, I went to the club and my friends.
 (a) had met (b) met (c) meet (d) was meeting
9. From 7 to 9 yesterday, I a certain task as I was asked.
 (a) was doing (b) had done (c) did (d) have done
10. My father always to work by train when he was young.
 (a) has gone (b) was going (c) is going (d) went
11. When I worked as a postman, I up at 3 o'clock every morning.
 (a) had got (b) was getting (c) got (d) get
12. I felt really sick the party, so I went home.
 (a) when (b) during (c) while (d) on
13. What when your father returned home last night?
 (a) will you be doing (b) have you done (c) are you doing (d) were you doing
14. My father travelled to London 2022.
 (a) since (b) in (c) by (d) during
15. At the time my father arrived, we chess.
 (a) were played (b) are playing (c) were playing (d) played
16. Adam chess all day yesterday.
 (a) played (b) was playing (c) is playing (d) had played
17. in the office, he received a call from his wife.
 (a) During (b) On (c) While (d) After
18. When I first news stories, I often included my own feelings and opinions.
 (a) wrote (b) write (c) written (d) writes
19. Just as I home, I saw an accident.
 (a) are walking (b) walks (c) walking (d) was walking
20. I a well-known actor when he told me to be quiet.
 (a) have interviewed (b) interviewed (c) was interviewing (d) were interviewing
21. He in Alex for ten years. Now he lives in Beni Suef.
 (a) lived (b) has lived (c) will have lived (d) had lived
22. While I was studying, my father a book.
 (a) reads (b) was reading (c) were reading (d) was read
23. He made some new friends his stay in Cairo.
 (a) while (b) when (c) until (d) during

24. How long ago live in Port Said?
 (a) did you (b) have you (c) were you (d) do you
25. As I home last night, it started raining.
 (a) has walked (b) had walked (c) was walking (d) walked
26. Her father was eighty years old when he
 (a) has died (b) was died (c) died (d) was dying (Al Azhar 2022)
27. We were all busy. While I was typing the report, Ali for the new meeting.
 (a) preparing (b) had prepared (c) is preparing (d) was preparing
28. This time last year I in Brazil.
 (a) was living (b) had lived (c) lived (d) has lived
29. We were doing our homework while our little brother TV.
 (a) had watched (b) was watching (c) watches (d) is watching
30. My mother the housework when I returned home, so I helped her finish that work.
 (a) was doing (b) has done (c) had done (d) is doing

Level 2

Exercises on

Past simple & Past continuous



31. It is time we our lesson.
 (a) study (b) will study (c) studying (d) studied (2022)
32. He couldn't answer the phone because he a shower.
 (a) was having (b) has had (c) had (d) had had
33. working hours, I felt active.
 (a) After (b) While (c) During (d) On
34. At 5 o'clock last Monday, I on a bus on my way home.
 (a) was (b) were (c) had been (d) was being
35. I'd rather you your car here.
 (a) don't park (b) didn't park (c) haven't parked (d) hasn't parked
36. The actor to answer any questions!
 (a) didn't want (b) never want (c) don't want (d) wanted
37. In those days people a lot more letters.
 (a) written (b) write (c) wrote (d) were writing
38. I returned home when mother was preparing lunch. "When" here means
 (a) as (b) after (c) while (d) a and c
39. My mother for market just now.
 (a) left (b) have left (c) was left (d) leaves
40. I see you in the post office the other day?
 (a) Don't (b) Didn't (c) Wasn't (d) Won't
41. While I at school, suddenly an earthquake took place.
 (a) was (b) were (c) being (d) was being
42. I saw a lot of tourists while in Luxor.
 (a) had been (b) was being (c) was (d) being
43. did you study English?
 (a) For how long (b) How long ago (c) Since when (d) Since
44. They able to come because they were so busy.
 (a) aren't (b) didn't (c) wasn't (d) weren't
45. Are you going to tell Toka what happened, or would you rather I her?
 (a) told (b) tell (c) tells (d) had told
46. I as well as my friends much yesterday morning.
 (a) chatted (b) was chatting (c) were chatting (d) had chatted

47. I dinner when Adel arrived, so I warmly asked him to share the meal with me.
 (a) had (b) am having (c) was having (d) had had
48. When I went to the workshop, the mechanic my car, so I had to wait.
 (a) repaired (b) is repairing (c) had repaired (d) was repairing
49. While I ill, I lost a lot of weight and became so thin.
 (a) was (b) was being (c) am (d) had been
50. What time it when your father arrived?
 (a) did (b) is (c) was (d) has
51. The moment I saw her, she the washing up. Later, she ironed her skirts.
 (a) did (b) was doing (c) has done (d) is doing
52. I was washing my Dad's car
 (a) at 8 yesterday (b) tomorrow (c) by 8 yesterday (d) yesterday
53. As they to the tour guide, someone their money.
 (a) was listening - was stealing (b) are listening - stole
 (c) listened - stealing (d) were listening - stole
54. While I was cooking, my husband was washing the car. This means
 (a) I cooked first (b) the two actions were at the same time
 (c) the two actions were in different times (d) my husband washed the car first

Exercises on Passive in past simple & continuous



55. He guilty of theft. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) found (b) had found (c) was found (d) was finding
56. That building ten years ago. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) has been built (b) was built (c) is being built (d) is built
57. While the party, we were busy sending invitations to our friends.
 (a) was prepared (b) was been prepared (c) was being prepared (d) is prepared
58. He until he had cleaned the car well.
 (a) didn't reward (b) doesn't rewarded (c) won't be rewarded (d) wasn't rewarded
59. While my car at the garage, I was having a meal at a nearby restaurant.
 (a) was repairing (b) was being repaired (c) had repaired (d) repaired
60. The thief and sent to prison.
 (a) was arrested (b) arrested (c) was arresting (d) has arrested
61. My son didn't know what he in his trip to China, their foods were different.
 (a) was feeding (b) has been fed (c) is fed (d) was being fed
62. We couldn't enter the room because it
 (a) was painting (b) was being painted (c) have been painted (d) had painted
63. One of our classroom windows yesterday.
 (a) have been broken (b) has broken (c) has been broken (d) was broken
64. "Did you go to the party?" - No, I
 (a) didn't invite (b) hadn't invited (c) wasn't invited (d) invited
65. A new branch of the National Bank of Egypt near my house last month.
 (a) has been established (b) established (c) was establishing (d) was established

Exercises on Used to & be used to



66. I play football.
 (a) am used to (b) used to (c) get used to (d) didn't used to
67. I playing football.
 (a) am used to (b) used to (c) gets used to (d) didn't used to

68. "I used to smoke." This means

- (a) I will start (b) I no longer do it (c) I smoke (d) I'll stop it

69. I to school on foot: it is my habit to walk every day.

- (a) never go (b) usually went (c) used to go (d) am used to going

70. When she lived in Japan, she had to get used raw fish.

- (a) to eat (b) eat (c) to eating (d) eating

71. She used to be active, but now she

- (a) isn't (b) wasn't (c) doesn't (d) didn't

72. I used to play football, but now I

- (a) isn't (b) don't (c) doesn't (d) didn't

73. Aya animals, but now she loves them!

- (a) doesn't like (b) will like (c) didn't use to like (d) is used to liking

74. He the hot weather.

- (a) used to (b) is used to (c) get used to (d) is using to

**Don't get
confused**

Think carefully



75. It is time they home from school.

- (a) go (b) have gone (c) went (d) are going

76. It is time home as it is so late.

- (a) to go (b) have gone (c) went (d) are going

77. I wish a new car.

- (a) buy (b) to buy (c) buying (d) bought

78. I wish I a new car.

- (a) buy (b) to buy (c) bought (d) buying

79. I wish I a new car last year.

- (a) buy (b) to buy (c) bought (d) had bought

80. I'd rather Mai at the club.

- (a) meet (b) to meet (c) met (d) had met

81. I'd rather Mai her mother at the club.

- (a) meet (b) to meet (c) met (d) had met

82. I'd rather Mai her mother at the club yesterday.

- (a) meet (b) to meet (c) met (d) had met

83. My watch down last week.

- (a) broke (b) broken (c) was broken (d) had broken

84. Cotton clothes.

- (a) is used to make (b) is used to making (c) used to make (d) get used to make

85. While I was studying English and to music, my mother was cooking.

- (a) listened (b) was listening (c) were listening (d) listening

86. doing our homework, we handed it out to our teacher.

- (a) On being (b) On (c) Having been (d) Having

87. done, our homework was handed out to our teacher.

- (a) On being (b) On (c) Have been (d) Having

88. visiting hours, we got an entrance ticket for the hospital to see my uncle.

- (a) On (b) During (c) After (d) While

89. any bread? – No, I bought some.

- (a) You bought (b) Did you buy (c) Didn't you buy (d) Were you buying

90. arrested, the thief was taken to prison.

- (a) During (b) On being (c) While (d) Having



Key Vocabulary

bias (v/n)	تحامل / انحياز / ينجاز	mislead (v)	يضل / يخدع	summarise (v) = sum up	يلخص
omission (n)	إهمال / تجاوز / استبعاد	misleading (n/adj)	مضلل / مضلل	impact (v/n)	أثر / تأثير
spin (v/n)	يلف / يدور / يلفق / تلفيق / لفة	inaccurate (adj)	غير دقيق	support (v/n)	يدعم / يساند / دعم
placement (n)	وضع	balanced (adj)	متوازن / عادل	restate (v)	يعيد صياغة
trap (v/n)	يحتجز / يصطاد / فخ / مصيدة	whilst (conj)	بينما / مع أن / لكن	brainstorm (v)	يعصف ذهنيًا
spoil (v)	يفسد / يدلل	access (v/n)	إذن بالدخول / يصل إلى	recognise (v)	يدرئ / يتعرف علي

Main Vocabulary

persuasive (adj)	اقناعي / مقنع	citizen journalism (n)	صحافة المواطن	headline (n)	عنوان رئيسي
stressed (adj)	متوتر	mention (v)	يذكر	rescue (v)	ينقذ
constant (adj)	ثابت / مستمر	afford (v)	يتحمل (تكلفة)	rescuer (n)	منقذ / فريق الإنقاذ
factual (adj)	واقعي / حقيقي	impression (n)	انطباع / أثر	warn (v)	يخطر
serious (adj)	جاد / خطير	consequently (adv)	بالتالي / ولذلك	warning (n)	تحذير
strict (adj)	صارم / حازم	compare (v)	يقارن	slang (n)	اللغة العامية
update (v/n)	يحدث / تحديث	survey (n)	بحث استطلاعي / دراسة	sensational (adj)	مثير
up-to-date (adj)	حديث / حديث	slide (v/n)	يتزلق / زحليقة / شريحة	expert (n)	خبير
persuade (v)	يقنع	trust (v/n)	يثق بـ / ثقة	lecture (v/n)	محاضرة / يحاضر
traditional (adj)	تقليدي	current (adj)	حالي / جاري	behave (v)	يسلك / يتصرف
permission (n)	إذن / تصريح	regular (adj)	منتظم	responsibility (n)	مسئولية
affairs (n)	شئون / أحداث	anxious (adj)	شاعر بالتوتر أو القلق	editor (n)	محرر صحفي / رئيس تحرير
available (adj)	متاح	certain (adj)	معين / محدد	likely (adj)	متوقع / من المحتمل
objective (n/adj)	موضوعي / هدف	social (adj)	اجتماعي	deathly (adv)	مميّت
practical (adj)	عملي	leak (v/n)	يسرب / تسريب	accurate (adj)	دقيق

Expressions, Collocations & Prepositions

have an impact on	له تأثير علي
have a social responsibility	لديه مسؤولية اجتماعية
point of view	وجهة نظر
keep up-to-date with	يوكب
give a lecture	يعطي محاضرة
brainstorm ideas	يستثير أفكار
avoid the negative impact	يتجنب التأثير السلبي
get anxious	يتوتر / يقلق
do wrong	يخطئ

on the whole = in general	في المجمل
leave out	يستبعد
on the other hand	من ناحية أخرى
as far as	بقدر ما
careful about	حريص بشأن
in general	عموما
current affairs	الأحداث الجارية
suggest a solution	يقترح حل
make sure	يتأكد

Definitions

balanced	متوازن / عادل	▶ considering all sides or opinions equally
mislead	يضلّل / يخدع	▶ to cause someone to believe something that is not true
inaccurate	غير دقيق	▶ not completely correct or exact, or not able to do something correctly or exactly
bias	تحامل / انحياز	▶ often supporting or opposing a particular person or thing in an unfair way by allowing personal opinions to influence your judgment
omission	إهمال / تجاوز / تقصير	▶ when something has not been included that should have been
spin	يلفّق / تلفيق	▶ when an idea is expressed or described in a clever way that makes it seem better than it really is
placement	وضع	▶ the position or job someone has in an organization
trap	يحتجز / يصطاد	▶ If someone or something is trapped, they are unable to move or escape from a place or situation
spoil	يفسد / يدلل	▶ to destroy or reduce the pleasure, interest or beauty of something
summarise	يلخص	▶ to express the most important facts or ideas about something or someone in a short and clear form
restate	يعيد صياغة	▶ to say something again or in a different way

bias by omission

التحيز عن طريق الإغفال

leaving out certain stories or facts

إهمال قصص أو حقائق معينة

leaving out certain information

إهمال معلومات معينة

leaving out anything which does not agree with the writer's point of view.

إهمال كل ما لا يتفق مع وجهة نظر الكاتب

bias by placement

التحيز حسب الموضع

position of the article on the page.

موضع المقال على الصفحة.

position of story at the top of the page or website

موضع الخبر أعلى الصفحة أو موقع الويب

position that editor puts it where it will be read first.

الموضع الذي يضعه فيه المحرر حيث سيتم قراءته أولاً

bias by spin

التحيز عن طريق التزييف

presenting an opinion as a fact.

تقديم رأي كحقيقة.

focusing on information which only supports one side of an argument

التركيز على المعلومات التي تدعم جانباً واحداً فقط من الجدل

using an emotional language to persuade the reader.

استخدام لغة عاطفية لإقناع القارئ.

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	المترادف	العكس	Antonym
balanced	متوازن / عادل	▶ fair - objective - unbiased		▶ biased - imbalanced	
bias	انحياز / تحامل	▶ intolerance - unfairness		▶ equality - objectivity	
omission	إهمال / تجاوز / استبعاد	▶ exclusion - carelessness		▶ inclusion - care - addition	
inaccurate	غير دقيق	▶ incorrect - wrong - false		▶ accurate - correct - right	
serious	جاد / خطير	▶ dangerous - strict - tough		▶ safe - friendly	

Derivatives

Verb

balance	يتوازن / يوازن
mislead	يضل / يخدع
bias	ينحاز
differ	يختلف
persuade	يقنع
summarise	يلخص
stress	يشدد / يؤكد على
omit	يُحذف / يهمل
place	يضع في مكان

Noun

balance	توازن / رصيد
misleading	تضليل
bias	تحامل / انحياز
difference	اختلاف / فرق
persuasion	الإقناع
summary	ملخص / موجز
stress	توتر / ضغط / إجهاد
omission	إهمال / تجاوز / تقصير
placement	وضع في مكان / موضع معين

Adjective

balanced	متوازن / عادل
misleading	مضل
biased	منحاز / متحيز
different	مختلف
persuasive	مقنع
summary	متسرع / عاجل
stressed	متوتر / مجهد
omitted	مهمل / محذوف



Language Notes

Notice the Difference

decide to + inf.	يقرر أن
bias (v/n)	تحامل / انحياز / ينحاز
balance (n)	توازن / ميزان / حساب بنكي
persuade	يقنع (شخص بعمل شيء مع إعطاء أسباب)
examine	يفحص شيء أو شخص لكي يصدر رأي
staff	عاملون / موظفون
compare with	يقارن لتوضيح الاختلاف
stressed	متوتر

decide on + n.	يختار
biased (adj)	منحاز / متحيز
balanced (adj)	متوازن / عادل
convince	يقنع (شخص أو نفسه بشيء)
check	يفحص شيء ليكتشف إذا كان في حالة جيدة أو لا
crew	طاقم (سفينة / طائرة)
compare to	يقارن لتوضيح التشابه / يشبه بـ
stressful	موتّر

destination, location, site & position

destination	مكان الوصول (الوجهة)	▶ Aswan will be my next destination .
location	موقع / موقع تصوير	▶ What is the exact location of the ship?
site	موقع أثري / بناء / موقع على الإنترنت	▶ Abu Simble is the site of two temples in Aswan.
position	موقع متحرك / مكانة اجتماعية	▶ Ahmed had a high position in society.

complain (to - about - of - that)

to + شخص	يشكو لـ	▶ Toka complained to her father about her brother.
of + مرض	يشكو من	▶ She complained of a severe headache.
about + شيء	يشكو من	▶ He complained about his study.
that + جملة	يشكو من	▶ He complained that he didn't study well.

One of the



اسم جمع



فعل مفرد

◆ One of the **players** was injured in the last match.

Exercises on Key Vocabulary & Definitions



1. He has admitted the police about his movements on the night of the murder.
 (a) announcing (b) replacing (c) impacting (d) misleading
2. I hardly him with a beard. (Al Azhar 2022)
 (a) recognised (b) realised (c) grasped (d) understood
3. It's difficult for any of us to look at a situation without some form of cultural
 (a) path (b) bass (c) bias (d) base
4. The journalist was accused of bias by ; he put the story at the top of the page to show it was interesting.
 (a) repetition (b) omission (c) placement (d) spin
5. The news story about the match missed out the injured player so there was bias by.....
 (a) omission (b) mislead (c) spin (d) inaccurate
6. The movie is historically , but well worth seeing.
 (a) inaccurately (b) inaccurate (c) accurate (d) accurately
7. Don't fall into the of thinking you can learn a foreign language without doing any work.
 (a) trap (b) tape (c) trip (d) tribe
8. In the UK it is illegal to drive holding a mobile phone.
 (a) during (b) so (c) as (d) whilst
9. Don't say anything about my mother's birthday present so that you don't the surprise!
 (a) hide (b) appear (c) spoil (d) speak
10. The programme presented a view of the two sides of the conflict.
 (a) frightened (b) balanced (c) balance (d) bored
11. I think we can find a for you in the accounts department.
 (a) palace (b) replace (c) placement (d) site
12. Some women can hardly their home lives with their careers.
 (a) separate (b) balance (c) complete (d) insulate
13. In his advertisement, he left out the fact that the flat isn't opposite the Nile to make others buy it for a higher price. This is bias by
 (a) spin (b) placement (c) omission (d) replacement
14. To someone is to make them believe something is not true by providing false or incomplete information.
 (a) mislead (b) lead (c) misuse (d) skid off
15. They are divorced, but he has regular to the children.
 (a) misleading (b) restate (c) summarise (d) access
16. Employers must consider all candidates impartially and without
 (a) balance (b) bias (c) biased (d) fairness
17. Social media has a negative on news and society.
 (a) influential (b) effective (c) affect (d) impact
18. The team got together to new ideas for the project.
 (a) brainstorm (b) spoil (c) omit (d) mislead
19. I'll just the main points of the argument in a few words.
 (a) mislead (b) rescue (c) summarise (d) afford
20. Efforts to reduce pollution are strongly by environmental groups.
 (a) trapped (b) supported (c) spoiled (d) warned

21. To is to say something again or in a different way.
 (a) support (b) mislead (c) introduce (d) restate
22. Focusing on information which only supports one side of an argument is
 (a) bias by spin (b) bias by omission (c) bias by placement (d) bias by culture

Exercises on Main Vocabulary



23. The youngest son usually has a special in the heart of the family. (2022)
 (a) punishment (b) place (c) mark (d) budget
24. Jana's been under a lot of since her mother's illness.
 (a) stressfully (b) stressful (c) stressed (d) stress
25. He gets really upset if you his baldness.
 (a) say (b) ask (c) mention (d) tell
26. My brother won the first prize in the writing competition. He wants to be a great.....
 (a) author (b) scientist (c) player (d) athlete
27. The manager's speech left a powerful on the employees.
 (a) cause (b) excuse (c) reason (d) impact
28. The police the terrorists at a roadblock.
 (a) typed (b) taped (c) trapped (d) tripped
29. opinions should be based on facts rather than feelings.
 (a) Injustice (b) Unbalanced (c) Biased (d) Objective
30. His behaviour became worse as he began to feel
 (a) pressure (b) stress (c) stressed (d) stressful
31. He fails to distinguish information from fake news.
 (a) fact (b) factual (c) factually (d) constantly
32. There wasn't much enthusiasm when I the trip to the museum.
 (a) mentioned (b) told (c) asked (d) warned
33. She goes to her doctor for check-ups.
 (a) gradual (b) gradually (c) regular (d) regularly
34. We'll send you a copy as soon as it becomes
 (a) vain (b) available (c) value (d) valuable
35. I'm sure you'll sensibly while I'm away.
 (a) behave (b) mention (c) trust (d) slide
36. When you give in court, you have to swear to tell the truth.
 (a) prove (b) lecture (c) evidence (d) presentation
37. For a few moments we thought we'd missed the train.
 (a) glad (b) anxious (c) pleasant (d) cheerful
38. The result between Al Ahly and Zamalek was a 6-1 victory.
 (a) impression (b) sensation (c) sensational (d) sensationally
39. I don't them. I'm sure they're trying to trick me.
 (a) slide (b) compare (c) truth (d) trust
40. Make sure the information is completely
 (a) update (b) up to date (c) inaccurate (d) misleading
41. 94% of people who took part in the said they agreed.
 (a) survey (b) impression (c) headline (d) editor
42. She didn't work hard enough, and failed the exam.
 (a) although (b) as (c) consequently (d) because
43. That seems expensive - have you prices in other shops?
 (a) compared (b) trusted (c) proved (d) rescued

44. All our efforts to her were of little in vain.

- (a) summarise (b) restate (c) persuade (d) slide

45. Delays are on the roads because of heavy traffic.

- (a) likely (b) unlikely (c) like (d) unlike

46. We can't private school fees.

- (a) offer (b) behave (c) warn (d) afford

47. Try to find a course which will allow you to develop the skills employers want.

- (a) practise (b) practice (c) practical (d) practically

Exercises on Synonyms & Antonyms



48. is the synonym of "serious".

- (a) Lovely (b) Friendly (c) Tough (d) Easy

49. is the antonym of objectivity.

- (a) Equality (b) Bias (c) Fairness (d) Justice

50. On the whole, I think that technology is a double-edged weapon. "On the whole" is similar in meaning to ".....".

- (a) on purpose (b) on duty (c) in general (d) in particular

51. "Many of the fans believe that the omission of the team cost us the match." The word 'omission' here can be replaced by

- (a) calmness (b) carelessness (c) success (d) carefulness

52. "She felt curiously unreal, as if she were in the midst of a dream." The adjective 'unreal' in this sentence is antonymous with

- (a) factual (b) fiction (c) fictional (d) imaginary

53. People have different opinions about the use of the internet. Opinions is similar in meaning to

- (a) innovations (b) expectations (c) points of view (d) points of clash

54. He gave us a balanced reason for what happened. The antonym of "balanced" is

- (a) uninterested (b) subjective (c) unbiased (d) biased

Exercises on Expressions & Prepositions



55. New technology has a massive impact on our lives.

- (a) done (b) made (c) had (d) get

56. We work hard to our database up to date.

- (a) keep (b) give (c) take (d) catch

57. The author tried to the whole story in a few sentences.

- (a) use up (b) summarise (c) sum up (d) b & c

58. He was struggling to understand what wrong he had

- (a) done (b) made (c) did (d) taken

59. I've made a list of names - I hope I haven't left anyone

- (a) up (b) out (c) down (d) on

60. Scientists believe that some animals can communicate sign language.

- (a) in (b) with (c) on (d) of

61. From a political point of, the president's visit is very important.

- (a) scene (b) opinion (c) view (d) review

62. The company is anxious to the negative impact of COVID-19 crisis.

- (a) encourage (b) avoid (c) follow (d) support

63. sure that you set yourself a realistic target.

- (a) Go (b) Take (c) Do (d) Make

64. My husband likes classical music – I, , like all kinds.
 (a) on one hand (b) on the other hand (c) in the other hand (d) on the other arm
65. She her responsibilities as a nurse very seriously.
 (a) does (b) gives (c) takes (d) makes

Exercises on Derivatives & Language notes



66. She complained bitterly the lack of help she received.
 (a) about (b) of (c) that (d) to
67. I'm going to complain the manager about this.
 (a) about (b) of (c) that (d) to
68. She left early, complaining a headache.
 (a) about (b) of (c) that (d) to
69. Can you hold this nail in while I hammer it into the door?
 (a) destination (b) location (c) site (d) position
70. The company is moving to a new in Cairo.
 (a) destination (b) location (c) sight (d) position
71. The country is now facing a political crisis.
 (a) serious (b) seriously (c) seriousness (d) strictly
72. in the field of child psychology warn of the dangers of social media.
 (a) Experienced (b) Imports (c) Experts (d) Exports
73. If she doesn't want to go, nothing you can say will her.
 (a) persuade (b) persuasion (c) persuasive (d) persuasively
74. Adverts must not create a impression .
 (a) mislead (b) misled (c) misleading (d) misleadingly
75. I've decided blue for the bathroom. I like this colour so much.
 (a) to (b) on (c) in (d) that
76. Is there any significant in quality between these two items?
 (a) differ (b) difference (c) different (d) differently
77. The evidence was not really enough so they let him off.
 (a) convince (b) persuade (c) persuasive (d) persuasively
78. Liverpool only lost the game because the referee was
 (a) bias (b) biasing (c) biased (d) biasedly

Don't get confused Think carefully



79. Everyone has own dreams in life.
 (a) his (b) her (c) theirs (d) their
80. One of the naughty so the teacher punished him.
 (a) students was (b) student was (c) students were (d) students has
81. He was killed when his car hit a tree and off the road.
 (a) placement (b) omission (c) spin (d) spun
82. Although meat is regarded as a good protein food, it does have drawbacks.
 (a) in traditional (b) tradition (c) traditional (d) traditionally
83. Everyone was by the cleverness of the equipment.
 (a) impress (b) impressed (c) impressive (d) impression
84. He compared our world a stage.
 (a) for (b) with (c) of (d) to
85. I was robbed of my gold watch last night.
 (a) unfortunate (b) fortunate (c) unfortunately (d) fortunately



الإثبات

Affirmation

الفاعل + have / has + P.P.

◆ They **have watched** TV. ◆ Jana **has cooked** dinner.

النفي

Negative

الفاعل + haven't / hasn't + P.P.

◆ They **haven't watched** TV. ◆ Jana **hasn't cooked** dinner.

السؤال

Question

Have / Has + الفاعل + P.P. ?

◆ **Has** Jana **cooked** dinner?✓ Yes, she **has**.✗ No, she **hasn't**.

المبني للمجهول

Passive

مفعول + have / has + been + P.P.

◆ TV **has been watched** by them.◆ Dinner **has been cooked** by Jana.

Key words

الكلمات الدالة

just	تواً
already	بالفعل
ever	سبق أن
never	أبداً
yet	حتى الآن / ليس بعد (نفي أو سؤال)
lately	مؤخراً
recently	حالياً / مؤخراً
so far	حتى الآن
up till now	
since	منذ
for	لمدة
How long	كم المدة
still	ما زال
... before.	من قبل
This year / month / week ...	
Today / Tonight...	
over the years...	
In recent years...	
In the last years...	
It is the first / second	

- ▶ He **has just read** the novel.
- ▶ I **have already visited** Luxor.
- ▶ **Has** Jana **ever travelled** abroad?
- ▶ Seif **has never eaten** pizza.
- ▶ I **haven't finished** my study **yet**.
- ▶ They **haven't studied** English **lately**.
- ▶ Jana **has finished** her homework **recently**.
- ▶ She **has cooked** the meal **so far**.
- ▶ They **have lived** here **up till now**.
- ▶ He **has travelled** **since** 2010.
- ▶ She **has studied** **for** five hours.
- ▶ How long **have you worked** there?
- ▶ She **still hasn't said** sorry to me.
- ▶ I **haven't seen** her **before**.
- ▶ She **has worked** hard **this year**.
- ▶ He **has done** his homework **today**.
- ▶ **Over the years**, we **have studied** English.
- ▶ **In recent years**, they **have made** money.
- ▶ **In the last years**, I **have gained** much weight.
- ▶ **It is the first time** I **have ever seen** this film.

١ يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في الماضي وما زال أثره أو نتيجته موجوده.

- ♦ Mai **has had** an accident. She **is still** at hospital.

٢ يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن انتهاء حدث في وقت قريب غالباً مع (just - recently - lately).

- ♦ Jana **has just finished** her homework.
- ♦ I **have studied** French **recently**.
- ♦ She **has played** the piano **lately**.

٣ يستخدم المضارع التام للتأكيد علي حدوث الفعل غالباً مع (already) و يأتي بين جزئي الفعل أو نهاية الجملة أو نهاية السؤال.

- ♦ I **have finished** my breakfast **already**.
- ♦ I've **already** booked my flight home.

٤ يستخدم المضارع للتعبير عن حدث لم يحدث أو لم يكتمل حتي الان غالباً مع (yet) وتأتي آخر الجملة المنفية أو السؤال.

- ♦ Toka **hasn't registered** for class **yet**.
- ♦ **Has** she **emailed** you **yet**?

٥ يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن الخبرات والتجارب غالباً مع (ever - never).

- ♦ **Have** you **ever tried** to write your name and address with your left hand?
- ♦ She's **never said** sorry for what she does.

* لاحظ مكان ever: تستخدم في حالة (النفي / السؤال / التفضيل / الترتيب):

- ♦ Have you **ever** visited Paris?
- ♦ No one has **ever** spoken to me like that before.
- ♦ It is the first time I have **ever** seen Ali.
- ♦ He is the greatest person I have **ever** met.

٦ يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث تم القيام به غالباً مع (up till now - so far) ويأتوا في بداية الجملة أو نهايتها.

- ♦ I **have read** five chapters **up till now**.
- ♦ **So far**, I think he's **done** a great job.

٧ يستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن حدث بدأ في توقيت معين أو المدة التي استغرقها غالباً مع (for - since).

مضارع تام
have / has
+ P.P **since**
تستخدم في حالة: بداية
الحدث أو بداية المدة الزمنية

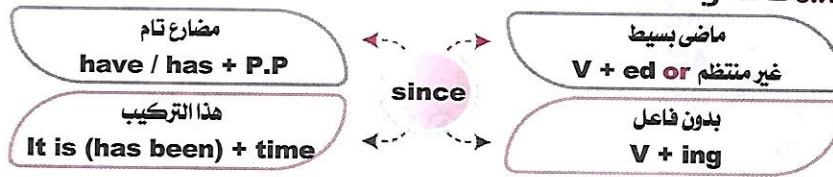
- 2017 - 2010... 2 o'clock - 7 o'clock...
- October - May... last حدث - the last فترة زمنية
- Sunday - Friday... then / when
- marriage - childhood - graduation...

مضارع تام
have / has
+ P.P **for**
تستخدم في حالة:
المدة التي استغرقها الحدث

- a year - two years... a day - four days...
- a month - three months.. an hour - two hours...
- a week - six weeks... فترة زمنية the last
- a long (short) time... ages...

- ♦ Mr Ahmed has lived here **for** ten years.
- ♦ She has been ill **since** the last meeting.
- ♦ Jana has travelled **for** the last week.
- ♦ I have lived here **since** my childhood.
- ♦ She has studied French **since** last year.
- ♦ She has studied French **since** 2017.

* يمكن استخدام since كأداة ربط:



- ◆ She **has studied** English **since** she **started** her school.
- ◆ **It is** a year **since** I **met** Adham.
- ◆ **It is** a year **since meeting** Adham.

٨ يستخدم المضارع التام مع بعض التعبيرات مثل (over + time) (this + time) (over + time) (In recent + time)

- ◆ Over the years, we have studied English.
- ◆ In the last years, I have gained much weight.
- ◆ He has done his homework today.

٩ يستخدم المضارع التام (أو المضارع البسيط) مع الروابط الزمنية:

after / before / when / as soon as + مضارع بسيط أو تام + مصدر will

- ◆ I'll go to bed after I **do (have done)** my homework.
- ◆ As soon as she **arrives (has arrived)** in London, she will call me.

won't + مضارع بسيط أو تام until مصدر or didn't + ماضى تام until مصدر

- ◆ He **won't** come until I **phone (have phoned)** him.
- ◆ He **didn't** come until I **had phoned** him.

already / yet

* نستخدم **already** فى نهاية السؤال إذا كان المعنى "دهشة" أو الرد على السؤال ايجابى

- ◆ Have you done your homework **already**?
- That's too fast. (yet x)

* نستخدم **yet** فى نهاية السؤال إذا كان الرد على السؤال سلبى

- ◆ Have you done your homework **yet**?
- You are too slow. (already x)

have gone to / have been to / have been in

- ◆ I **have been to** Alex. = I visited Alex and came back. (ذهبت وعدت)
- ◆ I **have gone to** Alex. = I visited Alex and stayed there. (ذهبت وما زلت هناك لم ارجع)
- ◆ I **have been in** Alex for 10 years. (متواجد و يعيش فى الإسكندرية منذ ١٠ سنوات)

How long / How long ago

- ◆ (How long - **How long ago**) did you study English?
- ◆ (**How long** - How long ago) have you been studying English?

ماضى بسيط
مضارع تام مستمر



الإثبات

Affirmation

Present
Perfect Continuous
المضارع التام المستمر

الفاعل + have / has been + (v + ing)

◆ I **have been studying** English all day.

يعبر عن حدث بدأ في الماضي ومستمر في الحاضر.

◆ I feel bored as I **have been waiting** him for more than six hours.
يعبر عن نتيجة موقف في الحاضر.

الاستخدامات

Uses

* مع معظم كلمات المضارع التام بالإضافة إلى:

all (morning / day / night / week / month / year...)
- for ... now / for ... not yet / How long ...

◆ I **have been working** hard all day.

◆ He **has been playing** for 3 hours now.

◆ How long **have you been learning** English? - For 10 years.

* لاحظ: استخدام المضارع التام فقط وعدم استخدام المضارع التام المستمر في الحالات التالية:

① الأفعال التي لا تستغرق فترة طويلة (لحظية):

◆ I **have stopped** writing stories for 3 years now.

(**have been stopping** x)

② إذا ذكرنا عدد مرات حدوث الفعل (لأن الحدث على فترات متقطعة):

◆ Ahmed **has finished** typing three reports.

(**has been finishing** x)

③ أفعال الحالة وهي أفعال الشعور والحواس والملكية والمعرفة:

◆ We are good friends. We **have known** each other for 10 years.

(**have been knowing** x)

سوف يتم شرحه بالتفاصيل في الوحدة السابعة إن شاء الله

Level 1

Exercises on Present perfect



1. I English recently.

Ⓐ have studied Ⓑ have been studied Ⓒ studied

Ⓓ was studied

2. English recently.

Ⓐ have studied Ⓑ has been studied Ⓒ studied

Ⓓ has studied

3. She any meetings since she came here.

(Al Azhar 2022)

Ⓐ wasn't attending Ⓑ doesn't attend Ⓒ won't attend

Ⓓ hasn't attended

4. She to the market. She will be here soon.

(Al Azhar 2022)

Ⓐ has been Ⓑ has gone Ⓒ was going

Ⓓ had been

5. I am so happy; I a medal for writing poetry.

Ⓐ was winning Ⓑ won Ⓒ had won

Ⓓ have won

6. Where's the book I gave you? What with it?

Ⓐ have you done Ⓑ have you been doing

Ⓒ are you doing Ⓓ had you done

7. Many people up reading the science fiction books recently.

Ⓐ have grown Ⓑ has grown Ⓒ had grown Ⓓ grew

8. Everything is going well. We any problems so far.

Ⓐ didn't have Ⓑ don't have Ⓒ haven't had Ⓓ hadn't had

9. This is the most difficult situation I

☐ a had ever been faced

☐ c had ever faced

☐ b have ever faced

☐ d have ever been faced

10. It a year since I met Seif.

☐ a has

☐ b was

☐ c is

☐ d had been

11. It's been 2 weeks since I last Sara.

☐ a phoned

☐ b phone

☐ c have phoned

☐ d had phoned

12. I my pen friend yet.

☐ a don't meet

☐ b hasn't met

☐ c haven't met

☐ d didn't meet

13. Tamer is not hungry because he a big lunch.

☐ a eats

☐ b has eaten

☐ c ate

☐ d eaten

14. Ahmed a lot of health problems since he started living in that polluted city.

☐ a has

☐ b had

☐ c has had

☐ d having

15. They what to do for the holidays yet.

☐ a hadn't decided

☐ b haven't decided

☐ c don't decide

☐ d won't decide

16. I have studied French

☐ a yet

☐ b lately

☐ c recently

☐ d b & c

Level 2

Exercises on Present perfect



17. Sally has been working here

☐ a for six months

☐ b since six months

☐ c six months ago

☐ d by six months

18. It's two years Joe.

☐ a that I don't see

☐ b that I haven't seen

☐ c since I didn't see

☐ d since I last saw

19. Finally, my mother how to use the internet. Now she can send e-mails.

☐ a learns

☐ b has learnt

☐ c had learnt

☐ d was learning

20. Everybody a chance to talk in the conference.

☐ a have been given

☐ b were given

☐ c has been given

☐ d has given

21. Many of today's great writers as teachers.

☐ a have also worked

☐ b had also worked

☐ c also works

☐ d are also working

22. Nothing like this has happened to me.

☐ a up till now

☐ b never

☐ c ever

☐ d recently

23. The last time I saw her was a week ago. This means

☐ a I haven't seen her for a week.

☐ b I have seen her for a week.

☐ c I haven't seen her since a week.

☐ d a & b are correct.

24. He hasn't played tennis since he was in the club last week. This means that

☐ a he last played tennis in the club a week ago

☐ b he didn't play tennis last week

22 ☐ c he hasn't played tennis before

☐ d he is still playing tennis in the club

25. It started to rain at 2 o'clock and it is still raining. This means

22 ☐ a It has been raining at 2 o'clock

☐ b It has been raining since 2 o'clock

☐ c It has been raining for 2 o'clock

☐ d It has been raining in 2 o'clock

Don't get confused

For & Since



26. She has been writing her novel 2021.

☐ a since

☐ b for

☐ c just

☐ d ever

27. We haven't seen them over a year.

☐ a since

☐ b already

☐ c for

☐ d in

28. It's exactly four years I last played football.

☐ a since

☐ b when

☐ c for

☐ d ago



29. I haven't seen him the war.

- a** recently **b** for **c** since **d** already

30. Ali has lived abroad his birth.

- a** when **b** for **c** while **d** since

31. Mai has been ill the last week.

- a** for **b** since **c** already **d** recently

32. I have had an interest in literature the age of sixteen.

- a** in **b** for **c** at **d** since

33. how long have you been studying English?

- a** For **b** Since **c** So far **d** Recently

34. He has been training hard the last Olympic games.

- a** ever **b** for **c** just **d** since

35. It's good to see you again. We haven't seen each other a long time.

- a** yet **b** already **c** for **d** since

36. when have you lived in your home?

- a** How long **b** Recently **c** For **d** Since

37. She left London ten years ago, and I haven't seen her then.

- a** for **b** when **c** since **d** ago

38. Mai is tired she has been working hard all day.

- a** so **b** before **c** for **d** since

39. the last meeting, we haven't seen each other again.

- a** For **b** During **c** Since **d** While

40. He has had three or four temporary jobs since school.

- a** leaving **b** left **c** has left **d** had left

41. Al Daifi, Badr and Farouk have been friends childhood.

- a** for **b** so far **c** since **d** in

Don't get confused  **have gone & have been (to /in)** 

42. Ali school. He has just arrived home.

- a** has been to **b** has been in **c** has gone to **d** has been

43. My father isn't here. He his office.

- a** has been to **b** has been **c** has gone to **d** has gone

44. Nada Alex for two weeks. She's coming back next Sunday.

- a** has been to **b** has been in **c** had gone **d** has gone

45. Have you Luxor since you were born? - Of course, I've always lived here.

- a** gone in **b** gone to **c** been in **d** been to

46. My father in London for more than four years. I really miss him very much.

- a** has gone to **b** has gone **c** has been to **d** has been

Don't get confused  **yet & already** 

47. Wow, have you done your work ?

- a** yet **b** ever **c** already **d** never

48. I can't believe it! Have you got the full marks ?

- a** already **b** just **c** ever **d** since

49. Have you eaten your meal ? - No, I am still eating.

- a** already **b** just **c** yet **d** since

50. Have you eaten all the food ? - You must have been very hungry.

- a** yet **b** since **c** recently **d** already

Exercises on**have + p.p. &
have been + ing**

51. She football for about five years.
a plays **b** have played **c** has been played **d** has been playing
52. No information to the new staff yet.
a has given **b** has been given **c** hasn't given **d** hasn't been given
53. Ahmed typing three reports.
a has finished **b** has been finished **c** has been finishing **d** had been finished
54. I my colleagues for many years now.
a have been knowing **b** have known **c** had known **d** had been knowing
55. Nada for thirty-five years and she's still married now.
a has been marrying **b** have married **c** has been married **d** was marrying
56. You're out of breath. ?
a Are you running **b** Have you run
c Have you been running **d** Were you running

**Don't get
confused****Using linking
words (present)**

57. We won't be able to live on Mars until we enough water there.
a will find **b** have found **c** will be finding **d** found
58. After she cooking the food, she will set the table.
a have finished **b** had finished **c** was finishing **d** has finished
59. I'll go to bed as soon as I my homework.
a did **b** do **c** had done **d** has done
60. He come until I have phoned him.
a doesn't **b** didn't **c** won't **d** don't
61. I won't be able to read it because I my glasses.
a lost **b** have lost **c** will lose **d** lose
62. After I have finished my work, I home.
a going to go **b** go **c** will go **d** went

**Don't get
confused****Think carefully**

63. No one spoken to me like that before.
a have never **b** has never **c** has ever **d** have ever
64. Jana her key. She can't get into the house.
a lost **b** has lost **c** had lost **d** losing
65. Jana her key. She couldn't get into the house.
a lost **b** has lost **c** had lost **d** losing
66. My phone very well since I dropped it last week.
a hadn't worked **b** hasn't worked **c** wasn't worked **d** isn't working
67. I haven't been here for
a some year **b** any years **c** years **d** the years
68. Ahmed is starving he has eaten nothing for two days.
a because of **b** for **c** so **d** since
69. You can answer the question you are a clever student.
a since **b** for **c** recently **d** already



Writing Vocabulary

paragraph ⁽ⁿ⁾	فقرة	supporting sentence ⁽ⁿ⁾	الجملة الداعمة	argumentative ^(adj)	نقاشي / جدلي
essay ⁽ⁿ⁾	مقال			persuasive ^(adj)	اقناعي / مقنع
article ⁽ⁿ⁾	مقال / أداة / قطعة فنية	closing sentence	الجملة الختامية	evidence ⁽ⁿ⁾	دليل
report ^(v/n)	تقرير / يبلغ	topic sentence	الجملة الرئيسية	summary ⁽ⁿ⁾	ملخص
review ⁽ⁿ⁾	مقال نقدي	lastly (finally) ^(adv)	أخيراً	details ⁽ⁿ⁾	تفاصيل
introduce ^(v)	يقدم	sentence ⁽ⁿ⁾	جملة / حكم	facts ⁽ⁿ⁾	حقائق
introduction ⁽ⁿ⁾	مقدمة	statement ⁽ⁿ⁾	عبارة / تصريح / بيان	sequence ⁽ⁿ⁾	التسلسل الزمني
body = bulk ⁽ⁿ⁾	صلب الموضوع / المتن	due to	بسبب	contrast ⁽ⁿ⁾	تناقض
conclude ^(v)	يختتم	linking words (transitions)	روابط	reason ⁽ⁿ⁾	سبب
conclusion ⁽ⁿ⁾	الختامة	indent ⁽ⁿ⁾	المسافة البادئة (أول الفقرة)	result ⁽ⁿ⁾	نتيجة

Vocabulary for Translation

achieve ^(v)	يحقّق / ينجز	crisis ⁽ⁿ⁾	أزمة	victim ⁽ⁿ⁾	ضحية
achievement ⁽ⁿ⁾	تحقيق / إنجاز	crises ⁽ⁿ⁾	أزمات	implement ^(v)	ينفذ
industry ⁽ⁿ⁾	الصناعة	national ^(adj)	قومي / وطني	reforms ⁽ⁿ⁾	إصلاحات
trade ⁽ⁿ⁾	التجارة	national income	الدخل القومي	growth ⁽ⁿ⁾	النمو
investment ⁽ⁿ⁾	استثمار	values ⁽ⁿ⁾	القيم	magnificent ^(adj)	رائع
murder ⁽ⁿ⁾	جريمة قتل	licence ⁽ⁿ⁾	رخصة	reclamation ⁽ⁿ⁾	استصلاح
prosperity ⁽ⁿ⁾	الرخاء	reinforce ^(v)	يقوّي / يدعم / يعزّز	distance learning	التعلم عن بعد
welfare ⁽ⁿ⁾	الرفاهية	immigration ⁽ⁿ⁾	الهجرة	resources ⁽ⁿ⁾	موارد
flourish ^(v)	يزدهر	book fair ⁽ⁿ⁾	معرض الكتاب	the Middle East	الشرق الأوسط
culture ⁽ⁿ⁾	ثقافة	illiteracy ⁽ⁿ⁾	الأمية	violence ⁽ⁿ⁾	عنف
agriculture ⁽ⁿ⁾	زراعة	adjust ^(v)	ينظم / يضبط / يتأقلم / يعدل	youth ⁽ⁿ⁾	الشباب
disaster ⁽ⁿ⁾	كارثة	civilization ⁽ⁿ⁾	الحضارة	social justice	العدالة الاجتماعية
get rid of ^(v)	يتخلص من	organisation ⁽ⁿ⁾	منظمة / مؤسسة	artificial intelligence	الذكاء الاصطناعي

Group 1

Enrich your Language
Extra Vocabulary

الكلمات الصعبة التي مرت على الطالب في أسئلة الوحدة

Part 3

concert ⁽ⁿ⁾	حفلة موسيقية	innocent ^(adj)	برئ	variety ⁽ⁿ⁾	تشكيلة
loss ⁽ⁿ⁾	خسارة	guilty ^(adj)	مذنب	adjustments ⁽ⁿ⁾	التعديلات
significant ^(adj)	مهم / ملحوظ	maintain ^(v)	يحافظ على	renters ⁽ⁿ⁾	المستأجرين
consult ^(v)	يستشير	bill ⁽ⁿ⁾	فاتورة	conflict ⁽ⁿ⁾	صراع
judge ⁽ⁿ⁾	يحكم / قاضي	major ^(adj)	رئيسي	empathy ⁽ⁿ⁾	تعاطف
employer ⁽ⁿ⁾	صاحب العمل / المدير	unaware ^(adj)	غير واعي	distribution ⁽ⁿ⁾	توزيع
drawbacks ⁽ⁿ⁾	مساوئ / عيوب	contend ^(v)	يتنافس	auditor ⁽ⁿ⁾	مدقق الطاقة
struggle ⁽ⁿ⁾	صراع / كفاح	lack ⁽ⁿ⁾	نقص	inefficiency ⁽ⁿ⁾	عدم الكفاءة
be accused of	متهم بـ	severe ^(adj)	شديد / شرس	spoil ^(v)	يفسد

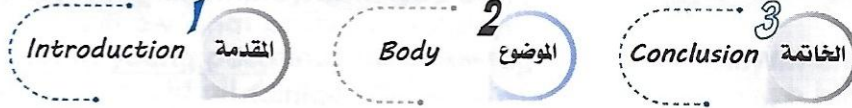
Essay



المقال

◆ An essay is **a series of paragraphs** that talk about one subject.

* المقال هو مجموعة من الفقرات التي تتحدث عن موضوع واحد ويتكون المقال من ثلاثة أجزاء رئيسية:



The persuasive essay

المقال الإقناعي

◆ The writer seeks to **persuade / convince** the reader to **support** his specific **point of view** about a topic.

* يسعى الكاتب إلى إقناع القارئ ليدعم وجهة نظره في موضوع ما.

◆ It requires **reasons, facts** and **evidences** on the topic.

* يتطلب أسباب وحقائق ودلائل.

◆ The writer should **support** his **opinion** in a **logical** and **sound reasoning** way.

* يجب على الكاتب أن يدعم رأيه بطريقة منطقية وسليمة.

The parts of persuasive essay

أجزاء المقال الإقناعي

1) The introduction المقدمة

- ▶ It **introduces** the topic
- ▶ It **presents** both opinions briefly.
- ▶ It **states** your position clearly.

تقدم الموضوع.
تقدم كلا الرأيين بإيجاز.
توضح موقفك بوضوح.

2) The main body الموضوع

- ▶ It **can include three** paragraphs.
- ▶ Each paragraph **contains** topic sentence, supporting statements and conclusion.
- ▶ They **give examples, details, facts or statistics** to support the writer's opinion.

قد يحتوي على ثلاث فقرات.
تحتوي كل فقرة على جملة افتتاحية وجملة داعمة وخاتمة.
تقدم أمثلة، تفاصيل، حقائق، أو إحصائيات لتدعيم رأي الكاتب.

3) The conclusion الخاتمة

- ▶ It **summarises** the paragraph.
- ▶ It **restates** and **sums up** writer's opinion in different words.
- ▶ It **suggests** a solution or action.

تلخص الفقرة.
تلخص وتعيد صياغة رأي الكاتب بكلمات مختلفة.
تقترح حلاً أو إجراء.

The phrases of persuasive essay

عبارات المقال الإقناعي

للقيام بـ

نستخدم

- ▶ to **introduce the topic** لتقديم الموضوع
- ▶ to **start the paragraphs** in the body بداية فقرات في الموضوع
- ▶ to **introduce the result** of something لتقديم نتيجة شيء ما
- ▶ to **give an opinion** لإعطاء الرأي
- ▶ to **introduce an opposite opinion** لتقديم رأي مخالف
- ▶ to give a **reason** for something لإعطاء سبب لشيء ما
- ▶ to give **contrasting** information لإعطاء معلومات متناقضة
- ▶ to give **additional** information لإعطاء معلومات إضافية
- ▶ to **introduce a summary** of the main points لتقديم ملخص للنقاط الرئيسية

- ➔ to **begin with**,
- ➔ **firstly, / secondly, / next, / lastly,**
- ➔ **so / consequently / that's why**
- ➔ **personally, / in my view**
- ➔ **on the other hand**
- ➔ **due to / because of**
- ➔ **whilst / but / although**
- ➔ **in addition to that / as well as that**
- ➔ **to conclude, / to sum up, / in summary, / finally,**



Phrase	The synonym	express
▶ Although	Whilst	بالرغم من
▶ Personally	In my view	في رأيي
▶ To begin with	Firstly	أولاً
▶ Because of	Due to	بسبب
▶ Next	Secondly	التالي
▶ In turn	Consequently	لذا / لذلك
▶ Lastly	Finally	أخيراً
▶ In summary	To conclude	ختاماً
		contrast
		opinion
		introduce a topic
		reason
		sequence
		result
		conclusion
		introduce a summary

Exercises on Writing



- When you want to introduce an opposite opinion when you are writing you can say.....
☐ a in the other way ☐ b on the other hand ☐ c by the other hand ☐ d on one side
- We can use "to sum up, " to
☐ a introduce an opinion ☐ b introduce the topic ☐ c introduce a summary ☐ d give a reason
- We use "Consequently" in a paragraph or an essay to
☐ a introduce the result of something ☐ b give a reason for something
☐ c give contrasting information ☐ d introduce a summary of the main points
- Which expressions introduce a sequence of ideas in an essay?
☐ a In conclusion, Lastly, In summary ☐ b Because of , Due to, Thanks to
☐ c However, In contrast, Nevertheless ☐ d Firstly, Secondly, Finally
- Which expressions can you NOT use to start your final paragraph in an essay?
☐ a To sum up ☐ b In conclusion ☐ c To conclude ☐ d Firstly
- We can use " " to introduce a summary of the main points.
☐ a to conclude, ☐ b to begin with, ☐ c on the other hand ☐ d as well as that
- When you are writing, you can use " " to introduce the topic.
☐ a to conclude, ☐ b to begin with, ☐ c on the other hand ☐ d as well as that
- In a persuasive essay, each main paragraph usually starts with a
☐ a hook ☐ b supporting sentence ☐ c topic sentence ☐ d bulk
- We use the topic sentence to introduce the of the paragraph.
☐ a main idea ☐ b summary ☐ c first idea ☐ d final idea
- When you are writing, you can use " " to give an opinion.
☐ a consequently ☐ b whilst ☐ c due to ☐ d in my view
- When you are writing, you can use " " to introduce the result of something.
☐ a consequently ☐ b whilst ☐ c due to ☐ d in my view
- When you are writing, you can use " " to give a reason for something.
☐ a consequently ☐ b whilst ☐ c due to ☐ d in my view
- When you are writing, you can use " " to give contrasting information.
☐ a consequently ☐ b whilst ☐ c due to ☐ d in my view
- In the paragraph, the writer can suggest doing actions or solutions.
☐ a topic ☐ b second ☐ c first ☐ d final
- You summarise the content of your essay when you
☐ a develop the main idea. ☐ b write the elements of your essay in detail.
☐ c make the end open. ☐ d write the conclusion of your essay.

16. A persuasive essay is the one that
- provides a clear, focused explanation of a topic.
 - presents an extended evidence - based argument.
 - tells a story about a personal experience or an imaginative one.
 - provides a detailed sensory description of something.
17. On ending an essay on unemployment, you can use
- Firstly, we should know what causes unemployment.
 - Moreover, a lot of young people insist on having a job in the city where they live
 - In conclusion, we should all do our best to solve this problem which hinders stability.
 - Above all, we need to encourage the private sector to provide more work chances for
18. When you conclude writing your essay, you should
- summarize its content
 - make the end open
 - develop the main idea
 - put a hook.

Exercises on Translation



1. All economic reforms aim to realize high rates of growth and investment in a bid to create new jobs for youth.

- تهدف جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لخلق وظائف جديدة للشباب.
- هدفت جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لخلق وظائف جديدة للشباب.
- تهدف جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لإبداع وظائف جديدة للشباب.
- تهدف جميع الإصلاحات الاقتصادية إلى تحقيق معدلات نمو واستثمار عالية في محاولة لخلق وظائف جديدة للشباب.

2. In the next decade, most of us will be working online with the help of Artificial Intelligence.

- في العقد القادم ، سيعمل معظمنا عبر الإنترنت بمساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي.
- خلال العام أو العامين المقبلين ، سيعمل معظمنا عبر الإنترنت بمساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي.
- في العقد القادم سيعمل معظمنا مع الذكاء الاصطناعي.
- في القرن القادم ، سيعمل معظمنا عبر الإنترنت بمساعدة الذكاء الاصطناعي.

3. Online distance learning is a method of instruction, which connects learners with educational resources.

- يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي لا يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.
- يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يفصل المتعلمين عن الموارد التعليمية.
- يعتبر التعلم البعيد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.
- يعتبر التعلم عن بعد عبر الإنترنت أسلوب تعليمي يربط المتعلمين بالموارد التعليمية.

٤. تنفذ الحكومة العديد من المشاريع القومية العملاقة مثل مشروع العاصمة الإدارية الجديدة ومحطات الطاقة واستصلاح الأراضي الصحراوية للزراعة.

- The government is implementing many gigantic national projects such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for culture.
- The government is implementing many gigantic national project such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for agriculture.
- The government is implementing many tiny national projects such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for agriculture.
- The government is implementing many gigantic national projects such as the New Administrative Capital project, power stations and desert land reclamation for agriculture.

٥. يجب أن يلعب الجميع دوراً إيجابياً في تنمية بلدنا حتى تنعم الأجيال القادمة بالرخاء.

- Everyone should play positive role in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.
- Everyone should play a positive rule in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.
- Everyone should play a positive role in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.
- Everyone should play a negative role in the development of our country so that future generations can enjoy prosperity.

Piracy

أقرأ هذا المقال وحاول تصحيح الأخطاء
* قد تشمل أخطاء في القواعد أو الكلمات أو علامات الترقيم.

piracy is like stealing on the internet? it happens when people illegally download or copy things like movies, music, or books, or software without pay for them. this is wrong because it don't support the people which worked hard to create these things.

Imagine if you were a musician who spent years making a great album, but then people just downloaded it for free. You won't get the money you deserved for all you hard work.

There is a few reason why piracy is so common. Some people thinks the original items are too expensive. Others might not understand that it's wrong or illegal. And with the internet: its very easy to find and download this things for free.

But piracy hurt everyone. It can leads to big losses for businesses and it can also discourage artists and creators from make new things. That's why we need to do more to stop it. We should make stronger laws to protect people s' work, And we should teaching others about why piracy is wrong. Plus, if we make legal items more affordable; fewer people might turn to piracy.

In conclusion' piracy might seem like simple issue, but it's a big problem that affect lot of people. It's important that we respect and support the hard work of creators by paying for there work.





Enrich your Language
on additional grammar



Openbook

Part 3

Do you
remember?



a - an - the - no article

1. The government aims at setting up European university in the new capital.
☐ a ☐ an ☐ the ☐ no article
2. We can't live without water.
☐ the ☐ no article ☐ an ☐ a
3. My neighbour is honest trader who is liked by all customers.
☐ a ☐ the ☐ an ☐ no article
4. I live in Arab Republic of Egypt.
☐ the ☐ a ☐ an ☐ no article

Do you
remember?



(If) conditional

5. If you throw a piece of rock into water, it
☐ sink ☐ sank ☐ will sink ☐ sinks
6. Sorry for being late. If it heavily, I could have arrived on time.
☐ hadn't rained ☐ hasn't rained ☐ had rained ☐ would have rained
7. she been more careful, she wouldn't have broken her leg.
☐ If ☐ Had ☐ Should ☐ Were
8. He will catch the train coming in time.
☐ if ☐ unless ☐ in case of ☐ in spite of

Do you
remember?



Pronouns & Question tag

9. Little money was lost, ?
☐ was money ☐ was it ☐ wasn't it ☐ wasn't money
10. Nobody saw what happened, ?
☐ did he ☐ didn't he ☐ didn't they ☐ did they
11. The dogs barked on seeing on the water.
☐ themselves ☐ herself ☐ himself ☐ itself
12. Few people saw the criminal, ?
☐ don't they ☐ do they ☐ didn't they ☐ did they

Do you
remember?



so - such - too - enough

13. He had heavy baggage that he couldn't carry it.
☐ such ☐ so ☐ too ☐ such a
14. I can't type to keep up with you. Dictate me slowly
☐ too fast ☐ fast enough ☐ so fast ☐ such fast

Do you
remember?



Linking words

15. the bad weather, the match was played.
☐ Although ☐ Despite ☐ However ☐ Because
16. He was very unhappy at school he was regularly bullied.
☐ but ☐ although ☐ because ☐ so
17. He found it difficult to concentrate his worry about his grades.
☐ due to ☐ as ☐ because ☐ since



1. Everyone has own dreams in life.
☐ a his ☐ b her ☐ c theirs ☐ d their
2. My father works hard to his living.
☐ a win ☐ b earn ☐ c gain ☐ d work
3. People usually try to their standard of living to lead a better life.
☐ a arise ☐ b arouse ☐ c rise ☐ d raise
4. One should his/her goals according to their abilities and efforts.
☐ a let ☐ b set ☐ c sit ☐ d fit
5. My old friend has changed a lot; I could hardly him.
☐ a organise ☐ b finalise ☐ c recognise ☐ d realise
6. The increase population in Egypt hinders development plans.
☐ a off ☐ b in ☐ c at ☐ d with
7. Students are asked to think of ways to pollution.
☐ a cut down ☐ b shake ☐ c improve ☐ d move
8. We asked our friend to speak behalf of us when meeting the general manager.
☐ a in ☐ b on ☐ c with ☐ d out
9. You should keep in with your relatives from time to time.
☐ a contact ☐ b correct ☐ c touch ☐ d a & c
10. The language of text messages doesn't correct spelling.
☐ a inquire ☐ b acquire ☐ c require ☐ d enquire
11. Nowadays, mass media helps us with each other easily.
☐ a connect ☐ b communicate ☐ c join ☐ d link
12. You do more sports in your free time.
☐ a had better ☐ b would like ☐ c would rather ☐ d a & c
13. You can a complaint when you receive bad treatment.
☐ a make ☐ b sit ☐ c do ☐ d cause
14. We should all people with special needs.
☐ a look after ☐ b care for ☐ c look for ☐ d a & b
15. Charles Dickens' Great Expectations was in 1843.
☐ a appeared ☐ b published ☐ c come out ☐ d prevailed
16. Amin was promoted because he proved to be an efficient
☐ a employable ☐ b employment ☐ c employer ☐ d employee
17. Some young men the old lady of her jewellery last night.
☐ a took ☐ b robbed ☐ c stole ☐ d gave
18. Did you know when Charles Dickens' first novel?
☐ a reached ☐ b read ☐ c published ☐ d came out
19. We should avoid harm to the environment.
☐ a making ☐ b causing ☐ c doing ☐ d b & c
20. Does the price of the car sales tax?
☐ a contain ☐ b share ☐ c include ☐ d consist
21. Do you have any suggestions for the voluntary work I could?
☐ a do ☐ b make ☐ c refuse ☐ d think
22. Charles Dickens was on writing about poor families.
☐ a eager ☐ b enthusiastic ☐ c keen ☐ d interested
23. Sadly, the rash driver hit a five- -old boy while he was crossing the street.
☐ a years ☐ b year ☐ c year's ☐ d years'
24. Reading enables us to more and more knowledge.
☐ a earn ☐ b win ☐ c beat ☐ d gain



Choose the correct answer from a, b, c or d:

1. Downloading music from some websites on the internet without paying is an example of and people mustn't do it.
a pirate **b** bias **c** piracy **d** incident
2. Many businesses suffered great losses due to last week's earthquake, so they were financially by the government.
a depended **b** compensated **c** mended **d** replaced
3. Her injury her chances of winning the race.
a compensated **b** punished **c** ruined **d** occurred
4. It is important that your C.V. your skills and achievements.
a spotlights **b** flashlights **c** plights **d** highlights
5. The accident that took place yesterday on the main road resulted in a lot of
a casualties **b** solutions **c** relatives **d** killings
6. The school principal an explanation for my brother's frequent absence from school.
a experienced **b** misled **c** demanded **d** qualified
7. Don't worry, sir. The police are going to the crime and arrest the suspect.
a reregulate **b** investigate **c** calculate **d** appreciate
8. We in Helwan for five years only. Now we are living in Mansoura.
a lived **b** have lived **c** live **d** had lived
9. My brother a tree when he fell and broke his leg.
a climbed **b** has climbed **c** climbing **d** was climbing
10. While I in Banha, I met an old friend of mine.
a was **b** had been **c** was being **d** being
11. Which of the following is structurally correct?
a I have been to Italy and Turkey this year. **b** I have been in Italy and Turkey this year.
c I have gone to Italy and Turkey this year. **d** I has been to Italy and Turkey this year.
12. I started working here in 1998. This means
a I have started work here since 1998 **b** I haven't worked here since 1998
c I have started working here since 1998 **d** I have worked here since 1998
13. We can use "due to" to
a introduce an opinion **b** give contrasting information
c introduce a result **d** give a reason
14. Which sentence is punctuated correctly?
a Last year I studied four languages, English, Spanish, German, and Italian.
b Last year, I studied four languages: English, Spanish, German, and Italian.
c Last year, I studied four languages; English, Spanish, German, and Italian.
d Last year I studied four languages: English and Spanish, German, and Italian.

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Are we **underestimating** what robots can do? In some cases, they already perform better than doctors at diagnosing illness. Also, some patients might feel more comfortable sharing personal information with a machine than a person. Could there be a place for robots in education after all? Some education experts think so. They predict robots will do the main job of transferring information and teachers will be like assistants. Intelligent robots will read students' faces, movements. Then they will adapt the information to each student. It's not a **popular** opinion and it's unlikely robots will ever have empathy and the ability to really connect with humans like another human can. One thing is certain, though. A robot teacher



is better than no teacher at all. In some parts of the world, there aren't enough teachers and 9–16 percent of children under the age of 14 don't go to school. That problem could be partly solved by robots because they can teach anywhere and won't get stressed, or tired, or move somewhere for an easier, higher-paid job.

Those negative aspects of teaching are something everyone agrees on. Teachers all over the world are leaving because it is a difficult job and they feel overworked. Perhaps the question is not 'Will robots replace teachers?' but 'How can robots help teachers?' Teachers waste a lot of time doing non-teaching work, including more than 11 hours a week marking homework. If robots could cut the time teachers spend marking homework and writing reports, teachers would have more time and energy for the parts of the job humans do best.

15. Robots are at diagnosing illnesses than doctors.
a always better **b** never better **c** sometimes better **d** never terrible
16. According to the passage, one advantage of robot teachers is that.....
a waste money **b** cost money
c they don't need to rest **d** they can't feel empathy
17. Some experts think teachers in the future will
a help robots in class **b** teach knowledge to students
c no longer exist **d** mark the homework
18. Robots will probably never
a have human understanding of emotions **b** be intelligent enough to help in education
c be a popular choice for teachers **d** help teachers
19. Which of the following is a true statement?
a In most cases robots are better than doctors.
b Some people prefer robots to doctors.
c Robots can understand emotions. **d** Robots are better teachers than humans.
20. Which of the following can best express the main idea of this passage?
a Robots can do any job perfectly. **b** Robots can help improve teaching.
c Robots will certainly replace teachers. **d** Teaching is a difficult job.
21. Some parts of the world
a pay robots to teach. **b** have a shortage of teachers.
c already use robots in teaching jobs. **d** make teachers assist robots
22. Robot assistants could help teachers by
a read students' faces **b** connecting with humans
c transferring information **d** marking homework and writing reports

Read the following passage, then answer the questions:

Do you know that saving energy means saving money? Homeowners and renters know this basic fact, but they often don't know what kinds of adjustments they can make in their home and apartments that will result in saving. For those willing to spend some time and money to reap long-term energy saving, an energy audit is the way to go. An energy auditor will come pinpoint areas of your energy use and cost. Trained Energy auditors know what to look for and can locate a variety of flaws that may be resulting in energy inefficiency, including inadequate insulation, construction flaws, and uneven heat distribution.

There are quicker and less costly measures that can be taken as well. One way to save money is to replace incandescent lights with fluorescents. This can result in a saving of more than 50% on your monthly lighting costs. When it's time to replace old appliances, it's wise to spend a bit more; for an energy-efficient model, and be sure that you are taking advantage of energy-saving settings already on your current refrigerator, dishwasher,

washing machine, or dryer. Windows provide another opportunity to cut down your energy cost. Caulk old windows that might be leaky to prevent drafts and choose double-paned windows if you're building, an addition or replacing old windows. Most areas of your home or apartment offer opportunities to save energy and money. The results are significant and well worth the effort.

23. What would happen if we used inefficient appliances? We would
 (a) reduce our monthly lighting costs (b) increase our monthly lighting costs
 (c) decrease our opportunity to cut our energy costs
 (d) reduce our opportunity to cut our energy costs
24. To sum up this passage, we can say saving energy
 (a) wastes money (b) costs money
 (c) means saving money (d) decreases money
25. Mention the difference between using incandescent lights and florescent lights.
 (a) Florescent lights save energy and money
 (b) Florescent lights increase energy and money
 (c) Incandescent lights save energy and money
 (d) Incandescent lights decrease energy and money
26. Which of the following is a true statement?
 (a) We can't save energy without the help of the energy auditor.
 (b) We can save energy if the energy auditor doesn't help us.
 (c) We can save energy with the help of the energy auditor.
 (d) We can't save energy with the help of the energy auditor.
27. According to the passage, the energy auditor' advice will help homeowners and renters to
 (a) waste energy and money (b) use more energy and less money
 (c) use less energy and more money (d) save energy and money
28. Which of the following can best express the main idea of this passage?
 (a) Hiring an auditor will save money (b) The best ways to save energy
 (c) Replacing windows and light bulbs are well worth the effort and cost
 (d) Homeowners and renters don't know what to do to save energy and money
29. Double-paned windows could
 (a) increase heating expenses (b) provide efficient energy
 (c) only be used in new additions to homes (d) only be used as replacement windows
30. According to the passage, an energy auditor doesn't
 (a) fix inefficient appliances (b) check for construction flaws
 (c) look for problems with heat distribution (d) offer solutions to lower your energy costs

Choose the correct translation from a, b, c or d:

31. Livelihood is not merely money, but it can be in health and peace of mind.
 (أ) التمتع بالصحة وسلامة العقل هما نتيجة امتلاك المال فعليك أن تجدوا يسلا وراحة بال.
 (ب) الحياة هي فقط المال، ولكن سبيل العيش يمكن أن يكون في الصحة وراحة البال.
 (ج) الحياة ليست مجرد مال، ولكنها يمكن أن تكون في الصحة وراحة البال.
 (د) لا سبيل للعيش بدون المال فهو الذي يجلب لنا الصحة وراحة البال.
32. The magnificent hero, Ahmed El Mansy, said these impressive words before giving his life to keep Egypt's greatness, "Protect Egypt, it deserves more."
 (أ) البطل الرائع أحمد المنسي قال هذه الكلمات الرائعة قبل أن يضحي بحياته ليحافظ على عظمة مصر.. احموا مصر.. إنها لا تستحق أكثر.
 (ب) البطل الرائع أحمد المنسي قال هذه الكلمات الرائعة قبل أن يضحي بحياته ليحافظ على عظمة مصر.. احموا مصر.. إنها تستحق أكثر.
 (ج) البطل الرائع أحمد المنسي قال هذه الكلمات الرائعة قبل أن يضحي بحياته ليحافظ على مكانة مصر.. احموا مصر.. إنها تستحق أكثر.
 (د) البطل الرائع أحمد المنسي قال هذه الكلمات الرائعة قبل أن يضحي بحياته ليحافظ على عظمة مصر.. احموا مصر.. إنها تستحق أقل.



٣٣. لم تعد الحياة سهلة كما اعتاد عليها أجدادنا، لقد أصبحت الحياة مليئة بالصراعات والمنافسة الشرسة بسبب طموحاتنا المتزايدة في المزيد من الرفاهية.

- (a) Life is no longer as easy as our parents were used to. It has become full of struggle and severe competition due to our growing aspirations for more welfare.
- (b) Life is no longer as easy as our ancestors used to. It has become full of struggle and severe competition due to our growing aspirations for more money.
- (c) Life is no longer as easy as our ancestors used to. Life has become full of conflicts and fierce competition due to our growing aspirations for more luxury.
- (d) Life is no longer as easy as our ancestors used to. It has become a pile of struggle and competition due to our growing aspirations for more luxury.

٣٤. أثناء مقابلي الشخصية الأولى للعمل، ارتبكت بسهولة ولم استطع أن أقدم نفسي بطريقة لائقة للمحاور، لذلك أمل في المرة القادمة أن أبلى بلاءاً حسناً.

- (a) During my first job interview, I was easily confused and unable to present himself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will do well.
- (b) During my first job interview, I was easily confused and able to present myself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will make well.
- (c) During my first job interview, I was easily confused and unable to present myself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will do well.
- (d) During my last job interview, I was easy confused and unable to represent myself in an elegant way to the interviewer, so I hope next time I will do well.

Answer the following critical thinking questions (Great Expectations):

35. "Mrs Joe wasn't very loving towards Pip." Do you agree with this statement or not? Explain your answer.

36. If you were Pip, would you take food and a file to the convict? Why? Why not?

37. Write Six lines (Or a paragraph) (Or an essay) on the following topic:

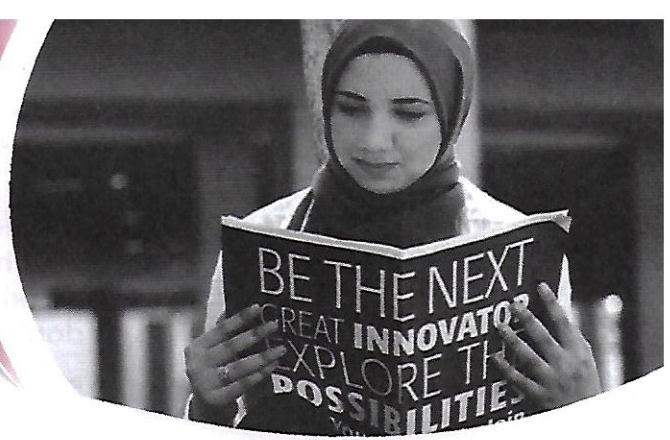
"How we can prevent book piracy"



يتوفر
الآن
كتاب
بنك الأسئلة
للمرحلة الثانوية

Unit 2

Her story



Key Vocabulary

stereotype (v/n)	فكرة أو صورة نمطية	lecturer (n)	محاضر	contribution (n)	مساهمة / مشاركة
prejudice (n/v)	انحياز / يتحيز	round (n/adj)	جولة / مستدير	tournament (n)	دورة / بطولة رياضة
rank (v/n)	يصنف / تصنيف / رتبة	podcast (n)	إذاعة صوتية	court (n)	ملعب / محكمة
role model (n)	قدوة / مثل أعلى	pharmacist (n)	صيدلي	physicist (n)	فيزيائي
overcome (v)	يتغلب على	award (v/n)	جائزة / يمنح جائزة	demonstrate (v)	يثبت / يوضح
defy (v)	يتحدى / يعصى / يواجه	obstacles (n)	عقبات / صعوبات	honour (v/n)	يكرم / تكريم

Main Vocabulary

inspire (v)	يلهم / يوحى	patience (n)	الصبر	professional (adj)	محترف
inspiring (adj)	ملهم / مثير	patient (adj)	صبور / مريض	mission (n)	مهمة
inspiration (n)	الإلهام / وحى / مصدر الإلهام	impatient (adj)	غير صبور	female (adj/n)	أنثى
qualify (v)	يؤهل / يتأهل	remarkable (adj)	بارز / ملحوظ	grade (n)	درجة فى اختبار / صف دراسي
qualified (adj)	مؤهل	scholarship (n)	منحة دراسية	degree (n)	درجة علمية / شهادة
innovate (v)	يبتكر	Grand Slams (n)	بطولات تنس كبرى	attend (v)	يحضر
treat (v)	يعامل / يعالج	influence (v/n)	تأثير / يؤثر	association (n)	إتحاد / رابطة
treatment (n)	علاج / معاملة	impressive (adj)	مثير للإعجاب	fuel (v/n)	وقود / يزود بالوقود
confident (adj)	واثق	assume (v)	يدعى / يفترض	celebrate (v)	يحتفل
confidence (n)	ثقة	spark (v/n)	يطلق شرارة / يتسبب في شرارة	generate (v)	يولد / ينتج
compete (v)	يتنافس	extract (v)	يستخرج / ينتزع / يقتبس	encourage (v)	يشجع
competition (n)	مسابقة / منافسة	equality (n)	المساواة	mental (adj)	عقلي
determine (v)	يحدد / يصمم	win (v/n)	يفوز / فوز	majority (n)	أغلبية
determination (n)	تصميم / إصرار	department (n)	قسم	attitude (n)	وجهة نظر / موقف

Expressions, Collocations & Prepositions

defy prejudice	يتحدى التحيز
defy stereotype	يتحدى الصورة النمطية أو التقليدية
be proud of (to) = take pride in	يفخر بـ
be honoured with an award	يتم تكريمه بجائزة
master's degree	الماجستير
reflect the stereotype	يعكس الصورة النمطية
win tournaments	يفوز بالبطولات
make a contribution to	يقدم مساهمة لـ
make (give) a speech	يلقى خطاب
make a decision	يتخذ قرار

qualified as	مؤهل كـ
qualified in	مؤهل فى تخصص
name... after	يسمى... على اسم
break... down	يتحطم / يحطم
believe in	يؤمن بـ
look up to	يحترم
give confidence	يمنح الثقة
do sports	يمارس الرياضة
do activities	يقوم بأنشطة
do research	يقوم ببحث دراسي

Definitions

stereotype	قالب / صورة نمطية	▶ a fixed idea about what a person or thing is like, which is often not true in reality
prejudice	ظلم / تحيز	▶ an unfair or unreasonable opinion because you don't have enough knowledge
contribution	مساهمة	▶ something you do to help make something useful
award	جائزة / مكافأة / يمنج جائزة	▶ a prize or symbol given to recognize an achievement
qualify	يؤهل	▶ successfully finish a training course so you can do a job
role model	قدوة / مثل أعلى	▶ a person young people can look up to and try to be like them
round	جولة	▶ a stage in a sports competition
physicist	فيزيائي	▶ an expert in physics
pharmacist	صيدلي	▶ a person who is trained to prepare medicines and who works in a hospital or a shop
court	ملعب	▶ a place where certain ball games are played
lecturer	محاضر	▶ a person who teaches at university
tournament	دورة	▶ a competition where there are a number of people competing to win a cup or a prize
overcome	يتغلب على	▶ to defeat or succeed in controlling or dealing with something
defy	يتحدى / يعصى / يواجه	▶ to refuse to obey a person, decision, law, situation, etc.
rank	يصنف	▶ to have a position higher or lower than others, or to be considered to have such a position

Synonyms & Antonyms

word	meaning	Synonym	المترادف	العكس	Antonym
qualified	مؤهل	▶ efficient - experienced		▶ inexperienced - unqualified	
prejudice	انحياز / تحامل	▶ bias - inequality - injustice		▶ justice - equality	
confidence	الثقة	▶ trust - determination		▶ distrust - doubt	
patient	صبور / هادئ	▶ forgiving - tolerant		▶ impatient - intolerant	
defy	يتحدى / يعصى	▶ challenge - disobey - give up		▶ obey - follow	
win	فوز / انتصار	▶ victory - success		▶ loss - failure	
overcome	يتغلب على	▶ beat - defeat		▶ give up - fail - lose	
achievement	إنجاز	▶ success-victory - accomplishment		▶ failure - loss - defeat	
equality	المساواة	▶ similarity - fairness - balance		▶ inequality - unfairness - imbalance	

Derivatives

Verb

prejudice	يتحيز
contribute	يساهم / يشارك
honour	يكرم
treat	يعالج
qualify	يؤهل / يتأهل
encourage	يشجع
inspire	يلهم

Noun

prejudice	انحياز / ظلم
contribution	مساهمة / مشاركة
honour	تكريم
treatment	علاج
qualification	مؤهل
encouragement	تشجيع
inspiration	الهام

Adjective

prejudiced	متحيز / عنصري
contributory	مساهم / مساعد
honourable	مبجل
treatable	ممكن علاجه
qualified	مؤهل
encouraging	مشجع
inspired / inspiring	ملهم



Language Notes

Notice the Difference

stereotype ⁽ⁿ⁾	فكرة أو صورة نمطية
prejudice ⁽ⁿ⁾	تعصب / تحامل / انحياز
innovate	يبدع (تطوير شئ موجود)
recognise	يتعرف علي (شكل)
impressive	مبهر
be proud of	فخور بـ
competition	مسابقة / منافسة
special	خاص (مميز)
confident ^(adj)	واثق
mental	عقلي / ذهني
female	أنثى
alone	بمفرده
influence ^(v/n)	تأثير / يؤثر
majority	أغلبية
round	جولة / دائري
degree	درجة حرارة / مؤهل جامعي / درجة علمية

stereotyped ^(adj)	نمطي / تقليدي
prejudiced ^(adj)	متعصب / متحيز
create	يطور / يخلق (شئ لم يكن موجود)
realise	يدرك / يفهم
impressed	منبهر
take pride in	يفتخر بـ
tournament	بطولة رياضية (مجمعة) / دورة
private	خاص (ملكية)
confidence ⁽ⁿ⁾	الثقة
physical	بدني
male	ذكر
lonely	يشعر بالوحدة / منعزل
influential ^(adj)	مؤثر / ذو سلطة / ذو نفوذ
minority	أقلية
around	حول
grade	مستوى / صف دراسي / درجة امتحان

award	• She was awarded her PHD in 2020.
	• I gave him a reward as he saved my life.
	• Teaching is a rewarding job.
	• The ward was full of people infected with Covid-19.
encourage	• She showed great courage throughout her illness.
	• My teacher has encouraged and supported me.
	• We use bonuses as an encouragement to the staff.
	• The sales figures are very encouraging .
	• Don't let her comments discourage you.

* كلمات الترتيب دائماً يأتي بعدها to + inf.

the first / the second / the only / the last + to + inf.